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WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Join in the Drive for 5,000
12-Mo. Subscriptions, 20,000
New Readers and a Six
Page Daily Worker

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

ARREST UNEMPLOYED PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE

Workers! Unite Against Your Enemies!

WORKERS, it is necessary that you think—as you have never thought, before—how YOUR life, and the lives of those dear to you, are linked up with the fate of OTHER WORKERS, in Germany, in China, in the Soviet Union!

It is necessary because the CAPITALISTS THINK THAT WAY! The capitalists tell you that you "have no right" to unite with workers of other lands. But, workers, look at any newspaper, and see how the capitalists of America are mixed up, oh, very closely, with the capitalists of other countries!

Workers, you have not only the "right" but the duty—yes, more, the NECESSITY—of understanding and ACTING with the other workers of the world. YOU MUST UNITE OR DIE!

Because the big capitalists of the world, LED BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS, are today in a PLOT AGAINST THE LIVES OF YOU AND MILLIONS OF OTHER WORKERS OF THE WORLD!

Why? Because the capitalists would sink every day DEEPER INTO CRISIS. And the Soviet Union, where WORKERS RULE, daily GROWS STRONGER—and the workers who suffer miseries of hell under capitalist rule, are daily GROWING MORE REVOLUTIONARY!

Workers, can you not see that this means THE END OF CAPITALISM? But the capitalists FIGHT BACK! They are clubbing, jailing and shooting AMERICAN WORKERS who refuse to starve in unemployment! They are turning China into a battlefield to choke the CHINESE SOVIETS! Above all, world capitalism is CIRCLING THE SOVIET UNION WITH BAYONETS AND MOVING TOWARD WAR ON THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC!

Can you doubt it? Look what the capitalist papers say! The capitalists know that war on the Soviet Union means they must MAKE WAR ON WORKERS EVERYWHERE! Japan is turned loose upon CHINA! And allowed—so long as it does not step on the toes of other imperialists, to BUILD A WAR BASE IN MANCHURIA AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION!

Stimson "backs Japan," say the newspapers! So does France! And England objects only when the Japanese get too close to British owned mines! ALL ARE AGAINST SOVIET CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION!

And in the West, in Europe? There the capitalists know they cannot make war on the Soviet Union IF THE GERMAN WORKERS ARE NOT CRUSHED! And see, workers, what the capitalist diplomats are doing BEHIND YOUR BACK!

The N. Y. Times of Nov. 26, tells from Berlin, HOW AMERICAN AND OTHER CAPITALIST DIPLOMATS AND BANKERS ARE HELPING THE FASCISTS! In one story it is admitted that the "Nazi" (the fascists) have already written down and agreed on plans to "save the nation from the Communists" by armed action! And in another story, it is said that HITLER, the fascist leader, will "MEET THE INTERNATIONAL BANKERS NEXT WEEK!"

But that is not all! The story further says: "He (Hitler) has recently had an opportunity to discuss his gospel and official platform with VARIOUS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS in Berlin, the meetings having been arranged informally (meaning secretly—Editor Daily Worker)." Workers, this means that not only Laval and Grandi, but also STIMSON, who is up to his neck in SECRET DIPLOMACY, has SECRET AGREEMENTS WITH GERMAN FASCISTS. And this, in turn, means an attack on GERMAN WORKERS TO PREVENT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY WHEN WORLD CAPITALISM ATTACKS THE SOVIET UNION!

Do you imagine, workers, that this has "nothing to do" with you? That why is Wall Street and Stimson and American bankers mixed up in it? Why do they act SECRETLY? Don't you KNOW that American bankers forced WAGE CUTS in Germany, then in England—AND THEN OPENED WAR ON YOUR WAGES, HERE IN AMERICA!

Did not American bankers help the German and then the English capitalists to cut down unemployment insurance—AND THEN REFUSE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO YOU? The same imperialist diplomats who are killing Chinese toilers, attacking Germany's workers and plotting war on socialism in the Soviet Union—are attacking YOU!

Workers! You must equally organize strikes against wage cuts and demand the hands off the revolutionary masses of CHINA! You must fight for unemployment insurance and protect Wall Street help to German fascism! You must defend your lives from starvation by American capitalists, and defend the Soviet Union, where socialism is victorious and getting stronger, from capitalist war!

Support the National Hunger March! Demand an end to SECRET TREATIES! Organize and strike against wage cuts! Fight capitalist war on the workers of the world with a working class war on capitalism! "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

FIGHT FOR INSURANCE!

COLLECT FUNDS TODAY!

New York Tag Days for National Hunger March Funds, Today and Tomorrow!

NEW YORK—You want unemployment insurance? Then come out today and tomorrow at the nearest of the tag day stations published below and help collect funds for the National Hunger March, which will go to Washington and demand unemployment insurance.

The Workers' International Relief and Unemployed Councils of New York expect this tag day to bring in at least \$4,000 for the hunger march. All Trade Union Unity League unions have endorsed it and are actively participating in collections. So have a number of A. F. L. locals. Many workers' organizations aside from unions are doing the same. The Communist Party and Young Communist League emphatically call on their members to help collect.

The tag days must be successful. If they are not, a serious situation will develop on the eve of the departure of the delegation to Washington.

Here Are Stations.

The stations are:

Brooklyn.

733 Westchester Ave., 1622 Bath-

gate Ave., 2109 Arthur Ave., 1416 Boston Road, 2700 Bronx Pk. E.

Manhattan.

15 W. 126th St., Spanish Workers Center, 4 E. 116th St., 143 E. 103rd St., 390 E. 81st St., Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St., 301 W. 29th St., 121 W. 28th St., 16 W. 21st St., 142 E. Third St., 196 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

61 Graham Ave., 795 Flushing Ave., 963 Butler Ave., 105 Throld Ave., 1844 Pitkin Ave., 1373 43rd St., 140 Neptune Ave., 48 Bay 28th St., 2921 W. 22nd St., 764 40th St., 136 15th St., 450 Hicks St., 2006 70th St.

1.—As soon as you are assigned be in the streets until you are satisfied that your box has a substantial amount of money. Return to your station, rest for a half hour or so and again go out into the streets collecting money.

2.—Collectors going through the streets should go in twos, one to give out a leaflet and make a few

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

HOOVER HAS 17 JAILED AT CAPITAL

Won't See Committee Demanding Food for the Hunger Marchers

BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia has sent an official letter to the Unemployed Councils refusing to provide food and lodging for the National Hunger Marchers when they come through, and "advising" them not to come to Philadelphia at all.

There will be a mass demonstration of protest against Mackey's action. It will be held at City Hall Plaza, Dec. 3 at noon. There will be a mass meeting to greet the hunger marchers at 8 p. m. Dec. 4, at Broadway Arena.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—When a committee of four from the National Hunger March Arrangements Committee arrived at the White House today to demand of President Hoover that the government provide food, clothing and a meeting place for the 1,500 National Hunger March delegates on their arrival here December 6, police and secret service men barred the door to them.

Police broke up the picket line of Washington unemployed which appeared in support of the demands of the hunger march committee, and arrested 17 pickets.

The committee has issued a statement pointing out that President Hoover has shown in this ruthless action indicates his attitude towards the 12,000,000 unemployed of this country. The committee declares that the 1,500 delegates who will arrive here after a national hunger march were elected as representatives of jobless workers in every large city of the country and bring the demands of the masses of starving unemployed for unemployment insurance and for immediate winter relief. The committee scores the Hoover administration for refusing relief to the jobless while it welcomes foreign diplomats like the bloody-handed Grandi and lavishes millions on war preparations.

"No matter what Hoover's attitude may be, the National Hunger Marchers will carry their demands to him and to congress," states the committee, and these representatives of the starving jobless will be supported by mass demonstrations throughout the country."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—The National Hunger Marchers from the Southwest are coming through here today. One delegate from California and five from Utah and Colorado have arrived. Three more from California are on the way. The delegates from Texas, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska arrive today at noon. From here the combined delegation leaves

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

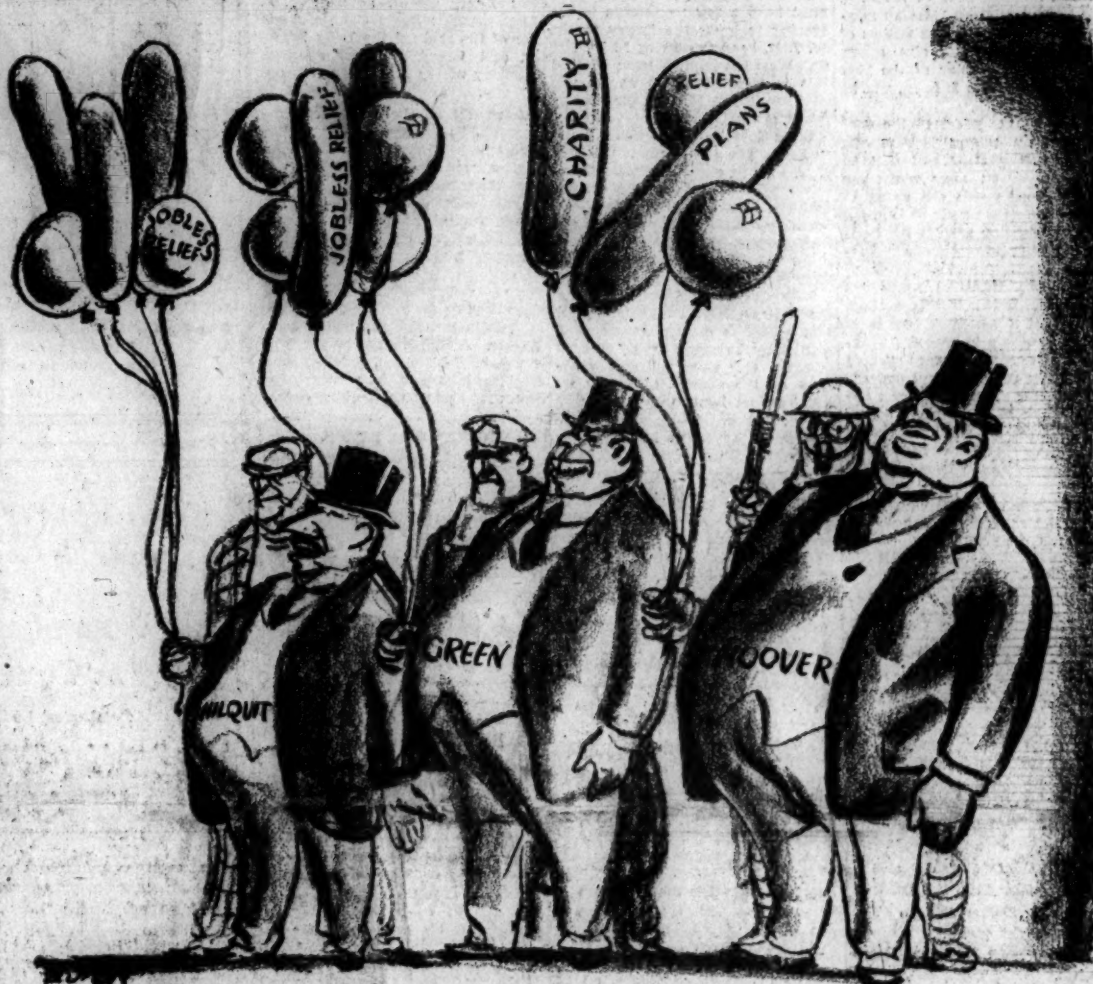
Gellert Drawings of Hoover's 61 Thieves To Begin on Monday

Hoover has increased the classical number of thieves from 40 to 61. They comprise the so-called Hoover Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

Beginning Monday the Daily Worker will run a rogue's gallery of these thieves whose duty it is to prevent any real form of unemployment aid and to enforce hunger.

Hugo Gellert, well known artist, will draw a caricature of each of Hoover's rogues. The first one will be printed Monday. Besides the drawing there will be a brief but adequate and biting description of each of these exploiters. Don't miss Monday's paper—and the issues following.

BALONEY!



Hoover Bars Jobless Committee; National March Columns Form

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Hoover has barred 4 barred from White House and 17 pickets arrested.

DETROIT—Women, children and unemployed young workers mass today at Grand Circus Park for a city hunger march for special demands for relief, food for school children, etc., and in protest against the police attack on the city hall demonstration Wednesday.

The main lines of the hunger march are rapidly taking form and scores of demonstrations in the towns they pass through in the next couple of days are being planned.

COLUMBIA 4.—Delegates from California, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa reached Kansas City yesterday, and will be in St. Louis this morning, to form Column No. 4. Big send off in Kansas City.

COLUMBIA 2.—Delegates from the Pacific Northwest reached Butte November 17, Minneapolis Nov. 26, and today at 10 a. m. the combined delegations will address a big mass meeting in Red Arrow Park. Chicago gives them a huge send off at 8 p. m. today in the Coliseum, and demonstrations are all arranged in every Indiana town, to take place as the marchers go through.

COLUMBIA 2.—Marchers starting from Buffalo have demonstrations arranged for them Saturday and Sunday in northern New York towns. The Syracuse demonstration to greet them will be at 8 p. m. Monday night.

COLUMBIA 1.—Delegates from New England are assembling in Boston, and leave Dec. 1. The Providence United Front Conference last Sunday elected 10 delegates on the National Hunger March. Forty delegates from New England cities will come through here Tuesday. The city government has agreed to furnish food and lodging. The delegates will be met at the city line, and will lead a mass march to the city hall. A welcome demonstration will be held at 5:30 p. m. Dec. 1.

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedchat's series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

Daily Worker Subscription Drive Opens

BULLETIN.

The Daily Worker is facing the most critical period in its history. In the recent strikes in factories and mines the Daily was forced to incur great costs in its efforts to unite the workers. There has been no increase in the Daily's finances to meet these costs.

Recently a paper shortage forced us to curtail our bundle orders. Only through the backing of five thousand new subscribers can the Daily Worker meet the crisis!

The Daily Worker campaign has started for 5,000 twelve month subscriptions. It must become an intensive campaign to solidify the gains made in the successful financial drive, to establish a permanent foundation for work in the future, and to MAKE POSSIBLE A SIX-PAGE DAILY WORKER.

WHY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The recent rise in circulation has been largely bundle orders. These bundle orders represent great progress. They are of vital importance in reaching the masses of workers and small farmers. But bundle orders bring in very little money. The Daily Worker barely manages to break even on them. The increase in bundle orders has brought a 15,000 circulation increase. WE MUST CHANGE PART OF THIS BUNDLE CIRCULATION INTO SUBSCRIPTIONS. WE MUST ALSO ACHIEVE PAID BUNDLE CIRCULATION.

SUBS REINFORCE ORGANIZATION

The connection between international events and daily shop incidents will not be understood by the workers who read the Daily only once in a while. The daily connection must be made between the cut in his wages, the imperialist struggle for world markets, the imperialist war in Manchuria, and the capitalists' preparation all over the world for the attack on the Soviet Union.

SUBS AND CONTACTS

Mass demonstrations, incidents of police brutality, new wage cuts or starvation drives, send thousands into the ranks of revolutionary workers, led by the Communist Party.

Haphazard reading of the Daily Worker through street purchases is not enough to counteract the poison of the capitalist press propaganda.

A day to day reading of the Daily Worker maintains this contact of the worker with the struggle of his comrades against the attacks of the bosses. A day to day reading of the Daily keeps the worker class conscious. A day to day reading protects the worker from the capitalist sugar-coated poison of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

JAPANESE ARMY MOVES ON CHINCHOW

Open Murderous Fire on Tientsin Workers' Quarters

BULLETIN.

"Trains of Japanese soldiers rolled southward today in an offensive directed against the Chinese by General Shigeru Honjo," reports a dispatch from Mukden to the New York World-Telegram. Japanese airplanes are reported to have bombed Chinchow. A London dispatch reports:

"An Exchange Telegraph message from Tokyo today said Japanese airplanes had bombed the city of Chinchow, Manchuria."

The New York American yesterday carried a Tokyo dispatch with the head, "Mukden Seizure Upheld by Neutrals." The dispatch says:

"TOKYO, Nov. 26.—Foreign military attaches touring Manchuria reported at the end of their first day in Mukden that nothing could have been more proper than the Japanese seizure of that city, it was declared in Japanese dispatches from Mukden received here today."

"American military attaches from the Tokio and Peking legations now in Manchuria are: Lieut.-Col. James G. Melroy, Lieut.-Col. Nelson Margolis, and Lieut. Robert Soule. British, French, Polish and other representatives are also on tour."

The United States, France, Britain

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

RUN COURT NIGHT AND DAY TO JAIL HARLAN MINERS

Framed Murder Case On Against Jones

NEW YORK—Saying that the Evans, Ky., miners whipped a scab, the coal operators' witnesses at Mr. Sterling, Ky., began to lay the basis for the framed up murder charge against W. B. Jones, the second of 30 miners to go to trial in this Blue Grass County Court.

Jones was the secretary of the United Mine Workers Local at Evans, in Harlan County, at the time a strike started. What the coal company witnesses failed to mention was the fact well established throughout Harlan that in an effort to break the strike the Black Mountain Coal Co. of Evans sent carloads of company gun thugs, armed with machine guns, to terrorize the miners and that these gunmen started the struggle by shooting down a miner in cold blood.

E. B. Childers, mine superintendent, was the first witness for the prosecution against the miners. He admitted he fired all union miners. The next witness was James Caswood, a miner who later became a company gunman. The "worst he could say was that the mine" stated: "The damn gun thugs shouldn't be allowed to travel the roads."

Judge Prentiss in his hurry to shove the miners into jail runs the court night and day and did not adjourn for Thanksgiving.

WORKERS SPORTS TO BENEFIT HUNGER MARCH

A big Sports Carnival will be held this Sunday at the Dyckman St. Oval in which many workers' organizations are to participate. It promises to be no ordinary "charity" game with A. F. of L. teams pitting their skill against Red Sparks Athletic Club at the kick-off in the soccer game when it starts, 1 p. m.

Organized mainly by the Needle Trades Athletic Club, the full proceeds of the event will go to support the National Hunger March.

The Dyckman St. Oval is located at the 272nd St. station of the West Side subway. Admission will be only 25 cents.

ALL OUT TODAY AND TOMORROW FOR TAG DAYS! EVERY WORKER AID THE HUNGER MARCH!

West Va. Mine Wages Lower Than 1893; Prepare Struggle

PURSOLOVE, W. Va., Nov. 27.—To establish the unity of all West Virginia miners in their struggle against starvation, the United Front Conference Arrangement Committee has issued a stirring appeal for a United Front conference November 29 at 304 Water Street, Fairmont, W. Va.

NEW YORK.—A special series of articles in the New York Times from Fairmont, West Va., written by their

correspondent Louis Stark, admits mass starvation among the West Va. miners. A few of the admissions from this capitalist sheet follow: "Miners in some sections are reduced to a standard of living comparable to that of 1893. Many work but two to four days a week and find their net earnings when they actually work yield but 80 cents to a dollar a day. These earnings from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

MASS MEET SUN. TO LAUNCH FIGHT ON HARLAN, KY., TERROR REGIME

NEW YORK.—The opening gun in an intensified nation-wide fight against the coal operators' terror in Harlan County, Kentucky, will be fired at a great mass protest meeting tomorrow Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. in Central Avenue House, 306 E. 47th St. At this meeting members of the Dreiser Committee of leading American writers, who were recently indicted for criminal syndicalism because they exposed the terror and starvation that they found in Kentucky, will speak. Among them will be John Dos Passos, Charles

Call Workers to the Aid of the Merhige Silk Mill Strikers

The workers of the Merhige silk have been on strike for the past 7 weeks as a result of a third wage cut of 10 per cent has been given to them in the past period. These workers have been carrying on a very militant struggle in the past period. All the mass organizations in the territory should mobilize their forces to help the workers win this strike. A mass picket demonstration will be held on Monday morning, Nov. 30. All unemployed and employed workers should report Monday at 7 a. m. to 335-39th Street, Brooklyn.

Fight For Insurance Collect Funds Today

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

remarks on the Hunger March and the other one to collect money. This has been tried out with success in the past.

Send in Money.

4.—Those in charge of the stations must have a few messengers in the evening to bring the money to the W. I. R. headquarters at 16 W. 21st St. We must impress upon all that this is very important as we will need money on Monday for various expenses in connection with the Hunger March. Comrades at the stations: We advise that those in charge of the stations prepare themselves with wrappers of all denominations and save themselves the trouble to carry loose money to our headquarters. We ask that the comrades strictly adhere to this suggestion.

5.—No one should delay bringing the money collected for the Hunger March later than November 30 as all plans must be completed by Monday evening. Our plans will greatly depend on the amount of money we will have on hand, so please be at the W. I. R. office with all your collections at the latest Monday, November 30.

A solidarity dinner has been arranged for them, at the Ibor Club in Cooperative House, 2800 Bronx Park, East from 3 to 10 p. m. Sunday. The dinner costs only 60 cents. Come and bring your friends.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy

Mourning Becomes Electra

Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day

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THE HAUNTER

Commencing at 8:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mats. GUILD THEATRE, 524 St. W. of B'way

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and EDWARD KNOBLOCK

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CYNARA

With Phoebe Adrian

STEPHENSON FOSTER ALLEN

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way

Eve. 8:45, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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FRANCES WILLIAMS,

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ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way

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Workmen's Circle Hall Saturday, Nov. 28

110 Grand St., Hoboken, N. J. At 8:30 P. M.

MUSIC BY OUR FAVORITE

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

REPORT ON MINE TERROR SUNDAY

Sherwood Anderson to Be Among Speakers

NEW YORK.—The complete report of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, ten of whom were indicted for "criminal syndicalism" while investigating the working and living conditions of coal miners in Kentucky, will be delivered by members of the Committee at a gigantic mass meeting to be held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. on Sunday, December 6, at 2:30 p. m. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Members of the committee who were indicted by the coal company controlled Bell County grand jury are: Theodore Dreiser, novelist; John Dos Passos, novelist; Samuel Ornitz, novelist; Charles Rumford Walker, novelist; Adelaide Walker, actress; Celia Kuhn, secretary of the committee; Lester Cohen, novelist; M. P. Levy, novelist; Harry Gans, member of the staff of the Daily Worker, and George Maurer, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense.

A resume of the committee's report will be given by Lester Cohen, who will be chairman of the meeting. Among others who will speak are Sherwood Anderson, novelist; Aunt Molly Jackson, a Straight Creek, Kentucky, nurse, who will also sing several miners' songs she has composed herself, including "Hungry Miners' Wife's Blues," Jim Grace, Harlan miner who was beaten and kidnapped by the coal company deputy sheriffs, and Adelaide and Charles Walker. A well known lawyer will give a brief history of criminal syndicalism laws and how they have been used against the working class.

UNIT 6 TEA PARTY.

A Tea Party for the benefit of the "Hunger March to Washington" is being arranged by Unit Six of the Bronx Section of the Communist Party, on Saturday evening, November 28th at 1078 Tiffany St., near 178th St.

Admit Walker, Rolph Use Mooney for Political Ends

NEW YORK.—California news dispatches to capitalist newspapers on the latest developments of Mayor Walker's sudden "espousal" of the Mooney case bring out the fact that the California bosses do not oppose Walker's fundamental idea of using the Mooney case against the militant workers.

An editorial in the San Francisco Examiner says that Governor Rolph should use the case for his own ends and that Walker is butting in when the scheme was already worked out by Rolph himself.

Walker, as well as many other capitalist tools, have already admitted that their new interest in the Mooney

case is based on the growing working class pressure for the release of Mooney. The hearing has been set for Tuesday morning December 1st. Speeches will be made by Walsh and Shapiro, Mooney's lawyers, and then by Walker. But the plan of action has already been worked out between Mooney and Governor Rolph.

The International Labor Defense will hold a mass demonstration at the place of hearing on Tuesday to expose Walker, Rolph, the socialists and Morgan bankers who have united to use the Mooney case against other imprisoned workers, and against the unemployed masses.

Merriest Event of the Season Biggest Gathering of New York's Working Youth 10th Annual Costume and Color Light BALL

of the "Morning Freiheit" Saturday Eve., December 12th

BIG NEW YORK COLISEUM 177th Street and Westchester Avenue Jazz Band of 30 Musicians—ARTEF Players in extraordinary program Edith Segal with the Red Dancers will lead the crowd in especially prepared dances. Tickets in Advance, 65c—At the Door, 85c

"THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION" And the Regrouping of Imperialist Forces

A Lecture By HARRISON GEORGE At WORKERS FORUM

Conducted by the Workers School This Sun. Nov. 29th School Auditorium At 5:00 P. M. 35 E. 12th St., Second Floor

QUESTIONS ADMISSION 25c DISCUSSION

NEW MASSES COSTUME BALL

Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th \$1.50 in adv.—\$2.50 at door

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What's On—

SATURDAY

Red Hook Unit, Y.C.L.

Will hold a Chinese evening at

the first Workers' Center in the

district of Brooklyn on Nov. 28 at 450

Bliss St. 8:15, dancing and sing-

ing. Adm. 25c.

Boro Park Workers Club

Will have a concert and dance at

1372 43rd St., Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Good

time assured. Adm. 25c.

Harlem Dance

Will be held at 1492 Madison Ave.

tonight. Good jazz band. Adm. 30c.

All invited.

Brighton Beach Women's Council

Will have a Chinese evening at

140 Neptune Ave. Proceeds to go to

the Nat'l Hunger March on Wash-

ington. Hunger March. All invited.

Unit 6, Communist Party

Will have an affair for the bene-

fit of the National Hunger March at

1078 Tiffany St. (near 187th St.)

Proletbunne to entertain. Adm. 25c.

Sylvia Club

Will have a lecture by I. Dietrich

on the "Youth in the Next War" at

65 E. 4th St. 8 p.m. Discussion and

dancing will follow. Young workers

invited.

C. P. Unit 4

Will have an affair at 48 Bay 28 St.

International Workers Club

Will meet tonight at the Hungarian

Workers Home, 315 E. 81st St., 8 p.m.

with the Red Front Band.

Williamsburgh Workers' Club

Will have a concert and dance at

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE—

STARVATION AND TERROR IN KENTUCKY EXPOSED—A WORKER WRITES ABOUT THE USSR—CHARITY SCHEMES BARED—LETTERS SENT BY SEAMEN AND STEEL WORKERS

MINER'S WIFE TELLS OF STARVATION AND TERROR IN HARLAN

Family Driven from Home and Forced to Live in Chicken Coop

"We Are Destitute", Says Mother of Four, "We Are Bare for Shoes and Clothes"

Harlan, Ky.

To Whom this may concern:

Being really glad to present this statement before any one who may wish to read same, I truthfully say this: My husband began working for the Harlan Gas Coal Co., June 26, 1930, working for same company until May, 1931, when he was laid off, on account of lack of supplies. While working for this company there was two-thirds of the time we, a family of 6, could not get soup at the office. All company cuts, such as rent, doctor bill, etc., come first. My husband was not called back to work by the company after supplies came, for during the time he was laid off he joined the union. Said company had no more job for my husband. He was fired. We were evicted from our house in said company's camp on June 8, 1931. Removed our small amount of household goods out while three company thugs stood close by and saw that we did get out. Of course we would have been thrown out had we not gotten out when they arrived.

A. F. of L. AIDS GRAND RAPIDS PAY-CUT MOVE

Fakers Urge Workers in Store Equipment Co. to Accept Cut

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Daily Worker:

The Store Equipment Corporation has a number of plants in Grand Rapids and lately has shut down some of them. The Store Equipment has an agreement with Local 1615, an A. F. of L. organization, and lately it is putting over some of its wage-cuts with the aid of the A. F. of L.

The Store Equipment first shut down plant No. 1 after it was closed for two weeks, then they laid off all the men in plant No. 3 that were getting more than 55 cents per hour and rehired the men from plant No. 1. Most of these that came from plant No. 1 were foremen. Then the men from plant No. 3, that they wanted to keep and that were laid off, were rehired after two weeks for 55 cents per hour. Some of the gang foremen at plant No. 3 were rehired to cabinet makers and machine hands.

The company called in the grievance committee and told the committee that they had to put through a 30 per cent reduction in wages. A committee was elected at a meeting of the local and three men went to Indianapolis headquarters. There they talked over the wage reduction and told our committee that the men could voluntarily accept a wage reduction, instead of instructing the committee not to accept a reduction. Then a special meeting of Local 1615 was called and about 600 members were present, the cut was discussed and a vote of the members present cast, the vote being about 500 against the wage reduction and the balance for it.

The workers think because it was snowed under by such a large majority that they will not get a wage reduction. Look out boys and be on the alert, your leadership is not on the right side, you are going to get that reduction. If you want to ward it off get in touch with a Trade Union Unity League representative for real leadership.

Unemployed Factory Worker.

Hotel Workers' Wages Hit By Heavy Slashes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Col.—The Hotel Cosmopolitan has slashed the wages of the scrub women and maids. They have cut the wages of both \$13, which brings them down to \$47.50 a month. And to further attack the wages of these low paid workers the greedy bosses force the women to take a day off every week for which they receive a deduction of \$2.

Wages elsewhere are equally as low. Dishwashers average around \$12 per week and have to work 12 hours a day. Many workers are working for \$6 per week in the restaurants and hotels in this city.

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bechtel writes in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

Soviet Women Greet Jailed Miner's Wife and Daughter

Stella Rasefsky, young miner's serving with her mother, Anna, a two year sentence in the Allegheny County workhouse, Blawnox, Pa., for activity in the coal strike last spring, have received the following greetings from the tolling women of the House Tenants' Aid nucleus, Minneapolis, U. S. S. R.:

Dear Comrades:

We, tolling women of the House Tenants' Association, No. 1, send you our hearty greetings.

Our tolling masses have more than once proved their true readiness to help you, captives in the bourgeois prisons.

This time we also wish with all our hearts to see the day when we will

Lived in Chicken House. Through the kindness of a friend of ours (not a company sympathizer), he allowed us to move into his chicken house. We lived there from June until October. While living there, thirteen of the company thugs came and turned the contents of my house upside down, searching for guns and literature of some kind, also inquiring the whereabouts of my husband, he making his escape on seeing them coming. My husband was then on the verge of a bad case of pneumonia. After fever developed I had to have a sworn statement before Esquire of City, that we were paupers.

Need Relief. While my husband was yet ill, one of my neighbors happened to be in the Esquire's office. He (Esquire) asked my neighbor how my husband was getting along. A thug standing by made the remark they would bring him out of the hollow in a few days. (We lived in Fair View Hollow.) Our neighbor, being a friend to my husband, warned him of his danger. We left here walking one morning at break of day. We went to Tennessee, staying five weeks. We now are back in Harlan, as we found no work or location in Tennessee. We are in a destitute condition. We are bare for shoes and clothing, food and even have no bed clothing sufficient to keep comfortable. Clothing is needed by us, but we would appreciate most of all food. All would be more than appreciated.

Respectfully, I am Mrs. Frank Walls and Husband and Four Children.

SHAHER LUMBER WORKERS CUT

T.U.U.L. Urges Strike Action

ABERDON, Wash.—The Shafer Bros. Lumber Co. have cut the wages of their employees again. They used to cut by the percentage, but now it's so much flat. The last cut went into effect the second of Nov. Those who received over three dollars are to receive a cut ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day, while those receiving less than three dollars receive a cut of 50 cents. Some of these are already getting as low as \$1.75.

The Communist Party, is calling upon the workers to strike against this attack upon their very lives. The Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council are issuing leaflets calling the workers to action.

Some of the other Lumber companies are afraid of this latest cut and are condemning the Shafers. The main reason for this is that they are afraid that Shafers' will be able to get orders by being able to underbid them.

Lumber prices are the lowest in many years and the orders are falling off in the place of increasing.

A PICTURE OF STARVATION IN THE KENTUCKY MINING REGION

By JIM GRACE (A Miner from Harlan County)

There is one picture of the horrible conditions of the coal miners in Harlan, Ky., that will never be forgotten by me. In the month of July the striking miners who had been evicted from the company shacks at Molus, Kentucky, had moved into some vacant houses at Wallins Creek for temporary abode. Some two or three families had moved into a house nearby where I lived. One family, who had several small children, came to my house quite frequently to ask for bread or anything that might be left over from the previous meal, which my wife always gave them along with other eats that we could spare. But on account of our own poverty we were unable to supply one tenth of what they needed to keep the wolf away from the door.

On one occasion three little children came to my house to ask for a crust of cold corn bread, and it so happened that a doctor's wife was in the house at the time.

My wife called the doctor's wife's attention to the three children that stood before us and pointed out that their

INVESTIGATOR



Theodore Dreiser, famous novelist, who went to Harlan, Ky., to investigate the starvation, murder and reign of terror imposed upon the miners by the coal operators.

parents had been evicted from their home by the coal company at Molus and that they were starving. My wife told the doctor's wife that our own impoverished condition made it impossible for us to feed the children. She pointed to the slender legs of a little girl of about ten years of age and the little pot belly and said: "Don't you see, the child is gradually starving to death."

The doctor's wife looked at the three children with their thin faces which showed the process of slow starvation. She remarked that since she had been quite busy at home with her domestic affairs she was not aware that children were starving to death in her own vicinity.

She questioned the children and when she was fully convinced they were starving she broke down and tears began to course down her cheeks.

I looked around and saw my wife crying and the children crying. I turned around to try to suppress my own tears but failed. The scene was so pathetic that I also shed tears.

This, however, is only one instance. There are many more. This undernourishment resulted in many deaths from the terrible disease called flux in all of the poverty stricken towns and villages in Harlan County.

BOSSSES' TOOL



This is Judge D. C. Jones, leader of the gunmen forces of Kentucky. Jones dodged testifying before the Dreiser Committee, but had Dreiser indicted on framed-up charges of adultery and criminal syndicalism.

Bank Takes Savings; Worker Forced to Give to Charity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—A local street car conductor, who lost all his life savings in a recent bank failure reports that he is now being forced by the company to contribute part of his earnings to the "Community Chest."

He is indignant and justly so. For after his recent misfortune he is having considerable trouble providing for his wife and family without being sipped out of his hard earned wages by a group of swivel chair relief fakers.

A large portion of what is left of the money after the executives get through goes to the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts and Comp Fire Girls, while the workers' children get nothing. I

expect we'll be forced to attend the "Charity Ball" for the Standard Oil Co. Indeed I wouldn't be surprised to find them passing the had for the U. S. Steel.

The Y. M. C. A. panhandled the public ragged for smokes for us ex-servicemen in 1917, sold the smokes to us at a big profit, and built million dollars Y's all over the country. When an ex-serviceman asked these parasites for a place to sleep they called him a panhandler and a bum and called the cops.

Shades of Jesse James! Let's get together and stop these thefts! Line up in the nearest Unemployed Council and demand unemployment relief.

VICTORY SPURS NORTHWEST TO GREATER FIGHT

Hard Fight Wins Ten Workers' Freedom in Portland, Ore.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Ore.—The dismissal of the ten criminal syndicalism cases in Oregon has given impetus to greater energies upon the part of the workers. Having learned the lesson of fighting and that we can win, we are now passing to greater struggles in the economic and political fields. The boss press is raising a lot of demagogic demands for the freedom of Ben Boloff and repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. The workers, who have seen how hard they have had to fight, will not be misled by this line of attack. The press hopes to stop the growing organization of the workers by lulling them into a feeling of security and trust in our "liberal" administration. The workers are on guard. The Unemployed Council is preparing reorganization that will place it deeper in the masses of unemployed workers. We will have a plan of work soon that will increase our tempo tremendously.

Fight for Ballard Prisoners.

The International Labor Defense, using the advantages gained by the mass support of the workers, will press the repeal campaign and develop a fight for the freedom of the Ballard prisoners as well.

The Communist Party mobilized a decisive anti-war vote among the workers for the nationwide demonstration last Saturday. Ten thousand general leaflets have been distributed. Preparatory meetings are being held in new sections of the city all this week. This is the first time that the Party has broken into the neighborhoods. We are getting good response from the workers.

HOLD OPEN HEARINGS AND LET THE JOBLESS EXPOSE HUNGER.

WORKERS WIN IN EVICTION FIGHT

Force Release of Jailed Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ANDERSON, Ind.—The Unemployed Council in Anderson is growing stronger every day. We have several real estate men and landlords worried.

A few days ago there was an eviction case. The constables set the furniture of an unemployed worker out and in less than 10 minutes the Unemployed Council had the furniture back in the house.

When the constables came the landlord in order to speed up the eviction helped them carry the furniture out. The tenant finally got tired of having the people messing around, so he decided to kick them off the place, which he did. The worker was arrested. But the Unemployed Council, after they came and returned the furniture, went to the jail and demanded the worker's release. He was released at once and is still living in the house.

FORCE WORKERS TO GIVE TO FAKE RELIEF FUND

BALTIMORE.—The workers in the Sparrows Point Steel Plant after their wages were cut refused to sign contributions to the Community Fund. The bosses at once arranged meetings in the mills where speakers urged the workers to give their money. They threatened the workers by inferring that they would be fired if they failed to give. The rollers were forced to give \$20 each to the fund. —P. S.

PHILA. JOBLESS ARMY GROWING

Stores Work Longer Hours

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—Last week a mass lay-off occurred at the Philco Radio Co. plant here. No statements were given out by the company, nor has a word appeared in print, but the workers from the plant report that all the workers from several conveyors were laid off. This means, at a minimum, at least 1,500 workers. All the other workers in the plant were reduced to 3 days a week.

At the Atwater Kent only sufficient workers remain to maintain the plant. All the rest are laid off. At the R. C. A. (Victor) of Camden, N. J., there is only part time work.

The mechanists of Budd's have been told (several months ago) to "wait until sent for." None have been sent for as yet and there seems to be little prospect for the workers of the large metal plant for any work in the near future. At the Exide Battery Co. employment is at the lowest ebb yet known.

The usual seasonal improvement in the work at mail order houses and department stores, the number and size of which this city is noted for, is conspicuous by its absence. Wannamaker's Ltd. and Spellenburg's, Gimbel's Strawbridge and Clothier, Frank and Seder and all the rest have longer hours (for less wages). Sears and Roebuck and Co. have a new speed-up system, through which the last ounce of energy is squeezed from the workers.

UNLIMITED FUNDS SPENT FOR WAR

While the jobless go hungry there is no limit to the funds spent for war. Here is the newest armored car, prepared to go 60 miles an hour over good roads and armed with two machine guns. Support the National Hunger March to Washington, Dec. 7! Demand all war funds for the unemployed!

GET YOUR LOCAL TO ENDORSE THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

Chicago Charities Steal Relief Fund Given for Jobless

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—A certain man with a family was fired from a job 2 months ago. A friend of his gave the charity organization a check for \$100 with instructions that the charities give the money to the jobless man. The charity outfit, however, gave him only \$80 of the money, telling the donor that the other \$20 went for expenses.

A neighbor of the donor of the \$100 gave me the news of this case. I cannot give the names of the parties involved, as they would lose their jobs if disclosed.

THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

FULL WAGES PAID TO WORKERS OFF THROUGH SICKNESS IN U. S. S. R.

Worker in Electric Plant Tells of Pledge to Work Hard to Enter Communist Party

English Study Circle Urges U. S. Workers to Exchange Letters with U. S. S. R.

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades:

In this letter I will try to acquaint you with the conditions of labor in our Soviet factories and mills, and with our factory life. As I have already written to you before, I am a factory worker. I work as polisher in the tool shop of the electro-motor works named in honor of Comrade Lepeze.

Our main shops are the following: erecting shop, mechanical shop, stamping shop, repair shop, tool shop, and winding shop. In the winding shop the workers are exclusively women. Our factory is busy day and night. We have a 7-hour working day, and there are three shifts: a day shift, an evening shift and a night shift. The day shift gets one hour off for dinner, and the evening and night shift an half hour. After every 4 days work we get one day rest. The workers occupied in work, injurious to the health, have a 6-hour working day.

The workers, unable to come to work because of sickness, also get their wages on a sick-leave certificate from the insurance office. Pregnant women, by Soviet law, get 4 months holiday with full pay (two months before and two months after childbirth). The only case of discounts from the wages is when a worker is absent from work for no important reason whatsoever.

I, myself, am a non-Party worker. Last year I made an application for acceptance into the Party, but I was refused, as I was unconscious enough to have 5 sick days in one year's work. But since I have been transferred from the vacuum-impregnation shop to the tool-shop to work at the bench, I have promised myself that on no account will I allow myself any more late-coming or shirking. I promised myself that I will earn the name of shock-worker and will make myself acceptable to the ranks of the Communist Party.

Study Group. I work and study in the evening Technicum of Foreign Languages. I have specially undertaken to learn the English language. Not to speak of the use of same in translating foreign technical literature, the English language makes it possible for us to have a lively contact with the world proletariat. At present I am in the first group for the study of the English language. We are just learning grammar. Of course, I am not so very satisfied when I receive your letter with the Russian translation. It is very interesting for me to translate the letter with the help of a dictionary, and understand all that you write to me, but it would be still better if I knew enough English to read and understand it straight away.

Well, hearty comradely greetings from the working men and women of our Works and the students of our English group "D".

—P. BUCHAREV, Worker in the Tools-Shop, "Lepeze" Electro-Motor Works.

Miner Without Shirt and Barefoot in Ky.

Harlan, Ky.

Dear Comrades:

One of our union workers told me to write you of the conditions, I and my family are in. I am blacklisted. I can't get work. I haven't worked in 6 months. I and my family are out of things to eat. Haven't got anything. Not even bread, and we are all just naked; no clothes. We need everything, shoes, stockings, underclothes, hot clothes.

We are three in the family. I went to ask for work and the boss told me I would be lucky if I ever got work in Harlan county any more. I and my family have to go from place to place among our people to eat. I haven't got even a shirt to my back and we are all barefooted, and 8 months behind in rent and we have to move and nowhere to go. I owe \$96 for our house rent. I am sick right now and can't even get a doctor.

A Miner.

This is the way J. L. Lewis believes in running a union. He is famed for his "take no backward steps." He can't get far enough back with taking steps. This is the first step in a reduction for the district. The miners are dissatisfied they have been sold out, and are talking methods of getting rid of J. L. Lewis. The National Miners Union would not have allowed such a rotten sell-out to have taken place, because this organization places the power in the hands of the rank and file. Naturally the rank and file use this power to its own benefit.

—O. P.

Youngstown Steel Workers Browbeaten by Grafters

(By a Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Republic Steel Co. officials told the workers recently to come a half hour earlier so that the bosses could hold mass meetings to fill them with a lot of propaganda.

A few days ago a representative from the shoe factory came to the mill, held a meeting and told us that we must buy shoes from his company. Then the superintendent of the open health told us that we must buy all our shoes, overalls and gloves from these cheaters. He told us that if the workers refused to buy from these grafters they would lose their jobs.

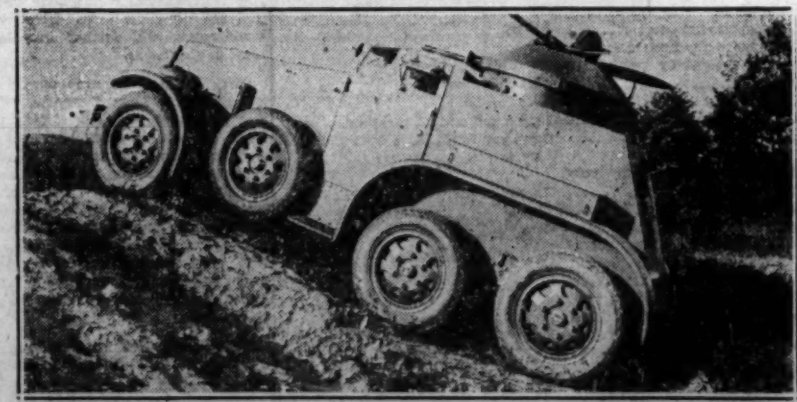
They usually charge \$3.50 for a pair of shoes. The superintendent and the bosses get a percentage of the sales. The goods in this com-

pany store are about 40 per cent higher than in other stores.

Along with this we get a 10 per cent wage-cut and are working six hours a day and part time.

Some days we don't take lunch to work, thinking that we are going to work six hours. Then the boss tells us to work ten hours straight and we must work on at full speed hungry. A worker told one of the foremen that he was weak because he had no lunch. The savage foreman told the worker to eat steel.

There is too much speed-up here. The conditions are terrible. They fire a worker for the smallest thing. We must organize and protect ourselves against the savagery of the steel bosses. Get into the Metall Workers' Industrial League.



While the jobless go hungry there is no limit to the funds spent for war. Here is the newest armored car, prepared to go 60 miles an hour over good roads and armed with two machine guns. Support the National Hunger March to Washington, Dec. 7! Demand all war funds for the unemployed!

Open Hearings on Hunger Reveal Mass Misery, Starvation

Following is a stenographic report of the testimony of five witnesses at the open hearing on Starvation, held under auspices of the Unemployed Councils of St. Paul, in the Workers Center, 303 Jackson St., St. Paul.

Comrade Anderson opened the meeting and told the people that this hearing was called for the purpose of finding out how much starvation and misery we have in St. Paul. Thirty thousand are unemployed and only working part-time in St. Paul. The relief work is not organized so that the workers get anything out of it. This is one reason why this public hearing has been called.

The first witness, Frank Ethen, was placed on the stand and questioned and answers were as follows:

Are you married or single? Married.
What is your address? 771 Buffalo.
Your age? 43 years.
Nationality? American.
How long have you been unemployed? One year or better.
How many in your family? 5 to be supported.
What wages did you receive at your last job? \$42 a week.
Do you own your own home? The home I have is on my back.
How much rent do you pay? \$16 a month.
Is your rent up to date? No.
How many rooms have you? 5 rooms—not using 2.
Are you receiving relief from any charity? No, with the exception of getting coal through the pressure brought by some friends on some charitable organization.

Native born? Born in St. Paul.
Did you serve in the Army? Yes, with honorable discharge.
How long did you serve? Three times enlisted.
After you returned from the war, did you get your job back? No.
What is your trade? Printer.
Do you belong to any trade union? No.
Has your gas, light or water been shut off? Lights and gas shut off, yes.
On account of non-payment? Yes.
Do you need immediate relief? Certainly do.
Who pays for your fuel? I explained where I go some coal and have to pick it up wherever I could get it.

Are you in need of medical aid? Yes, and I have a bum heart.
Children? I have three children going to school.
Are you in need of any school books? Not at present but they need more right along.
Did you pay for these books? Some were donated.
Do the children that go to school need clothes? Yes, winter clothing especially.
Do you consider that your children are undernourished? If a man is out of work, how can they be anything but undernourished?

Do your children receive milk or hot lunches at school? No. Haven't heard of it. I have heard they give it away but haven't seen it.
The witness then stated: "Personally I think you have covered quite a bit of territory there. Some people might take acceptance that the children should be supplied at least. I don't mind so much for myself but I renege when it comes to the children. I will fight to the last ditch for them. I have never been here before. I took the stand freely and willingly. I am with this party in these things if I can do anything. I was not shoved up here and am doing this of my own free will."

Second witness on stand: Mrs. Paul Meyer.
Address? 606 E. 4th St.
Your age? 28 years.
Nationality? Polish.
How long unemployed? Yes.
How many in your family? Six.
What wages did your husband receive at his last job? \$32 a week but he was unemployed 2 or 3 weeks before he went to jail.
Was it enough for your family to live on? No.
Do you own your own home? No. Paying no rent; staying in 2 rooms. It's a home that my brother-in-law rents.

Are you receiving relief from any charity? I received \$5 a month from the Board of Control for one summer.
Are you native born? Born in St. Paul.
Has your gas, light or water been shut off? The electric is shut off. Have no gas.
Was it shut off because you were unable to pay? Yes.
How do you pay for your fuel? Just have an oil stove. Have no heat.
Have you any sickness in your family? No.
Are you in need of any medical aid? No.
How many children going to school? Three children going to school.
Are they in need of books? They have some but they are not paid for. They got them from the sister. Just loaned.

Do your children need clothing? They do need clothing and shoes. Two go to school, one had to stay home because he has no shoes to wear.
Do you consider that your children are undernourished? They don't get the proper food they should get.
Do your children receive milk or hot lunches at school? No.
Do you think the school should furnish milk and hot lunches? Yes, but they don't.
Do you need immediate relief? I need help and I need it bad. The children have gone to school hungry half of the time because we didn't have anything to eat.

Mrs. Bartlett then testified that she had been to visit Mrs. Hyler and that they are living in 2 rooms; that they go a little relief from some Catholic Charity but for the past 2 or 3 weeks they have received nothing.
Another man took the floor on this case and made the following statements:
"How many in this hall tonight that can live on \$5 a month with six children? They don't have to wait until they find them laying on the sidewalks dead before they call it starvation. I have been out of work 2 years myself. They tell me I am too old. If I am too old, why don't they put me out of existence? When I go to the factory to ask for work, they tell me I am too old. There are five of us and only one little girl working for \$5 a week. Five dollars a month! They can keep it, I won't take it."

Third witness on stand, Mrs. Lloyd T. La Fleur.
Address? 118 State St.
Married? Yes.
Nationality? Irish.
Is your husband unemployed? He works from 6:30 a. m. to 3 p. m. for \$1 a day.
How many in your family? I have 4 grown sons, 2 married. One boy going to school.
Do you own your own home? No.
How much rent do you pay? \$12 a month.
Is your rent paid up to date? Yes. We pay \$3 a week.
Are you threatened with eviction? We have been hit by this landlord.

How many rooms have you? Five.
Are you receiving relief? I did get 3 or 3 sets of orders but not for the last month. I asked for fuel for coal.

ON WITH THE FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE!



Are you native born? Yes.
Has your gas, light or water been shut off? Yes, because my daughter and son-in-law had it in their name and when they moved away it was turned off. I use a cook stove and oil lamps.
Do you need immediate relief? We are not as bad off as some of these people. We happen to know some of the fruit men who dump things at the city dump and get things before it hits the dump. Friends have given us potatoes and other things.
How do you get your fuel? Husband hauls it from the dump.
Have you any sickness in your family? I have a tumor that weighs 50 lbs. and am on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

How many children going to school? One.
Is he in need of school books? No.
Do your children need clothing? The visiting teacher came today and gave the child a pair of shoes and stockings.
Do you consider that your child is undernourished? No.
Is your child receiving milk or hot lunches at school? No.
Do you think they should receive free food in the schools? That is the children of the unemployed? Yes.

A Negro unemployed worker testifies concerning Gospel Mission as follows:
"I had the opportunity to go down to the Gospel Mission with a boy friend and the food they are supposed to feed them is bean soup but you can't find a bean. They sleep with a newspaper to cover them and on the bare cement floor."

Fourth witness on stand: H. O. La Tour.
Address? 1222 Hand Ave.
Married? Yes.
Age? 39 years.
Nationality? French American.
Unemployed? Yes, very much.
How long have you been unemployed? 13 months and 8 months before that.
How many in your family? Five.
What wages did you receive at your last job? 45 cents an hour.
Was it enough to get along on? Yes as long as I worked.
Do you own your own home? No.
How much rent do you pay? None. Am taking care of a place for the rent.
Were you ever evicted? Yes, once when I owed two and one-half months rent.
Where I live now? Three in place.

How many rooms have you? No.
Are you receiving any relief from any charities? No.
Did you serve in the army? No.
What is your trade? Baker.
Do you belong to any trade union? No.
Has your gas, light or water been turned off? No.
Have they threatened to turn it off? No.
Do you need any immediate relief? I got stung on that last year.
How do you pay for your fuel? Can't pay for it. Have been picking it up.

Is there any sickness in your family? No, not at present.
How many children? Three.
How many children going to school? One.
Is this child in need of any school books? No.
Are you paying for the books? Yes.
Does your child going to school need clothing or shoes? Yes.
Is your child going to school steady? Yes.
Would you consider any of your children undernourished? No.
Do you think children of the unemployed should receive free food, clothing, etc.? Yes.

The reason I am not in immediate need, is because last year I wasn't on to this hook. I went down to the Board of Welfare and waited and went to the charities and I had never been on the list before. I went to the Board of Welfare and told them I was in need of immediate relief. I waited two weeks and on one came, so went down to the court house and asked them what they were going to do about it. The day before New Year's came with nothing in the house to eat and I said I had to have help. Nothing they could do for me. So I went to the Mayor. Could not see the Mayor but saw and talked to a substitute. He said I could go to work right away and earn \$5 worth of groceries. I said I need something

Gallant Allies of Wall St. for War on the Soviet Union

By VERN SMITH

"We must go ahead with our motorized cavalry, of course," says the New York Herald-Tribune, Hoover administration paper, "but we must not neglect the mounted branch. Only fourteen years ago we were required to send an expeditionary force overseas. . . . It would be folly to depend solely on motor vehicles if we were required to exert our military effort in Manchuria. . . ." (Herald-Tribune editorial, Nov. 23, 1931).

Yes, we remember that overseas expedition across the Pacific ocean in 1917. Conditions had a certain resemblance to what they were now. The Bolshevik influence was spreading. Japan was then, as now, vigorously invading the mainland. She was building a buffer state under her control, though she had a lot of competition from England and others. And the armies of Japan, England, France, Czechoslovakia and the United States, were using railroads and the need of protection of railroads as a pretext for an attempt to smash Red Russia.

In other columns of this paper it has been abundantly proved for weeks that Japan is again the spearhead of an attack on the workers and farmers government of Russia, and that the other imperialist countries are at least consenting to this, supporting in devious ways her attack on the U. S. S. R., and already beginning to talk openly of taking part in the crusade without concealment.

In *Crusade in Our Favor* if some workers take a light view of this, and do not yet realize their class necessity of defending the Soviet Union, perhaps a look back over the other "expeditionary force 14 years ago" will at least, stir some of their human feelings. We know a good deal about it from sources which can not be impeached as biased pro-Bolshevik. None other than Major General William S. Graves, now retired, has written a book on those events. Graves was commander in chief of the American Army in Siberia.

Then as now, the invasion took place with the most humane excuses, only to "preserve order." President

Wilson was cautious enough to give Graves an "Aide Memoire" which told him not to take sides, just to save the Czech-Slovak army which wanted to leave Siberia and join the Allies, and to protect the railroad.

Later on, Graves observed with pained astonishment, real or feigned, that he was being ordered by the state department to fight the Bolsheviks and support the government of Adm. Kolchak and all his murderers. He observed that the Czech army, far from trying to leave Siberia, was trying to conquer it. He found that the Kolchak movement, and particularly its eastern generals and governors, were in Japanese pay. He found that the American Red Cross, long before the mask was off, before Wilson had begun openly to ship supplies to Kolchak, this American Red Cross which now in Pennsylvania says it can not heal the harms done by man but only save over acts of God, this Red Cross was acting as the supply agent for Kolchak's army, and for his most murderous generals, Semenov, Kalmikoff, and Rusanoff.

And they were murderous! Even Graves, a professional soldier, was shocked.

He quotes an order issued by Rusanoff to his army:

"1. In occupying the villages which have been occupied before by bands (partisans) to insist on getting the leaders of the movement, and where you can get the leaders, but have sufficient evidence as to the presence of such leaders, then shoot one out of every ten of the people."

"2. The village where the population met our troops with arms, should be burned down and all the full grown male population should be shot; property, homes, cars, etc. should be taken for the use of the Army."

And then Graves adds, reflectively: "Rusanoff proved to be the third worst character known to me in Siberia, although he could never quite reach the plane occupied by Kalmikoff and Semenov."

Some of the things Semenov did defy description. Seizing whole hundreds of peasant population, loading them on trains and taking them to his private "killing grounds" (Graves' description) was one. Shoving prisoners through holes chopped in the ice of lakes, was another. Long continued torture of women and children of the peasantry was another. Little diversion of Semenov.

Kalmikoff was the same, except Graves thinks he was worse, because whereas Rusanoff and Semenov killed by orders to their troops, Kalmikoff enjoyed butchering peasants with his own ill-white aristocratic hands. Graves says: "I also met for the first time, the notorious murderer, robber, and cut-throat Kalmikoff. He was the worst scoundrel I ever saw, or heard of, and I seriously doubt, if one should go entirely through the Standard Dictionary, looking for words descriptive of crime, if a crime had not been found. He was armed and financed by Japan, in their efforts to 'help the Russian people'."

"Semenov Can Be Used." Kalmikoff was killed. But Semenov, the "second worst murderer," is still alive, long a resident of Japan, and now already back in Manchuria leading some of these White Guard bands who are trying to set up the

new buffer state. After being driven from Siberia Semenov made a triumphant tour of United States, banqueted by all the first families.

Graves says flatly "The Anti-Bolsheviks killed 100 people in Western Siberia to every one killed by the Bolsheviks." Furthermore, he gives long detailed accounts by American army officers of rooms splashed with blood from roof to floor where peasants were tortured by Russian white guards—the same white guards who are Japan's pets now in Manchuria, and who would be used again when the border is crossed—probably used to first of all cross the Siberian border. An officer says one of these White Guard Russian torture chambers!

"I found the floor of the room these men were beaten in was covered with blood, and the walls in the room were all splashed with blood. The wire and loops of rope that were used around the men's necks were still hanging from the ceiling and covered with blood. I also found that some of these men had been scalded with boiling water and burned with hot irons, heated in a little stove I found in the room."

"I visited the spot where these men were shot. These men were lined up and shot, and each body had at least three holes in it, and some as many as six or more. They were apparently shot in the feet first and then higher in the body."

Even Graves becomes a little indignant over the current phraseology of the Japanese press, which represented the Japanese—and the Americans and the English—and their white guard Russian allies as "defending civilization from Bolshevik barbarism."

Mikado's Officers. An American commander under Graves reported to him as follows about the methods of the Japanese officers, the same officer caste that is now conquering Manchuria, at the orders of Japanese capitalism, and will try to conquer the Soviet Union if things can be arranged in time with the American and British governments. Because some Russian peasants were suspected of not giving all information the Japanese officers desired:

"Five Russians were marched to some graves that had been dug in the vicinity of the railroad station; they were blindfolded and forced to kneel at the edge of the graves, bending forward with their hands tied behind them. Two Japanese officers, removing their coats and drawing their sabers, then proceeded to slash the victims on the back of the neck, while as each one fell forward into the grave, three to five Japanese soldiers bayoneted him several times with cries of pleasure. Two were beheaded at once by the saber strokes; the others were apparently alive as the earth was thrown upon them."

Now in people—these white guard Russians, these Japanese officers, these allies of Wall Street—war on the workers' fatherland—though sometimes rivals over the distribution of their loot. The Japanese officers and the Russian Whites are right there, nearly to the Siberian border again—and America is already talking about going over too.

Defend the Soviet Union! Mass protest against Imperialist War!

THE HUNGER MARCH EDITION OF "SOLIDARITY"

Thousands of copies of "Solidarity" official organ of the Workers International Relief, came streaming off the press today to go marching with the Hunger Marchers. "On To Washington!" That's the rally call of every page of this Special Hunger March Edition, the largest edition of "Solidarity" so far published.

The central article voices the united demands of the militant thousands bearing down upon Washington, "Demand Unemployment Insurance At The Expense Of The Capitalists."

Every page of this issue of "Solidarity" is crammed with burning facts exposing the hunger and misery of the masses, the bestiality of the capitalist rulers who send out their police to club and shoot down starving workers who ask for bread for their famished families, the sickening hypocrisy of the bosses' charity crumbs, the chaos of the robbing system of capitalism that condemns millions of workers to starve while food rots in field and storehouse and is dumped in the sewers to keep the prices up for the profit of the boss class. And every page portrays the growing revolt against the compact between the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the officials of the boss charity institutions, the ruling class and the government to drive the workingclass still farther into the maw of starvation.

"The National Hunger Marchers Are On Their Way." "Farmers, Too, Are Starving." "Workers' Solidarity Must Aid The Jobless." "Starvation and the Negro Workers." "6,000,000 Children Are Starving In These Capitalist United States." These and many other articles put forward the demands of the workers to the bosses' government and explain the program of the militant workers to those other millions who must be rallied under the banner of working class solidarity.

This issue of "Solidarity" will reach sections of the working class never before touched with the message of solidarity. The delegates to the National Hunger March from the Unemployed Councils, the T.U.U.L. Unions, and the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the mass organizations, and the mills, farms, breadlines and flop-houses throughout the country are taking bundles of "Solidarity" with them on the march. The masses who gather to express their unity with the marchers will have an opportunity to read this splendid issue of "Solidarity." But how about those who are unable to be on the line of march?

They, too, must be given the opportunity of reading the comprehensive exposures of the capitalist charity rackets, of the vast starvation and unemployment existing in all sections of the American workingclass. They must be informed of the militant program of the workers.



Workers, order bundle orders of "Solidarity" today! Distribute them among the workers in your shop and in the flop-houses and unemployment agencies! Draw these workers into the fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, at the expense of the capitalists!

In the Soviet Union introduction of the seven-hour day. In capitalist America wage cuts and the

THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE CIRCULATION OF "THE COMMUNIST"

Due to the rapid growth of the circulation of "The Communist" in the last two months and the increasing advance orders for the December issue which will be ready for distribution on December 3 it has become possible to announce a reduction in the selling price beginning with the January issue from 25c to 20c with the yearly subscription of \$2 and the six month subscription of \$1.

The November issue was sold out before the month was hardly over and a number of returned bundle orders had to be turned down although a larger edition than usual had been printed.

The contents of the December issue also guarantee a wide response from the Party membership and revolutionary workers as it takes up and analyzes problems of burning importance.

The leading article, "Wall Street and the Organization of the Anti-Soviet Front," by Harry Gannet, analyzes the regrouping of the imperialist powers around the Manchurian situation with the United States emerging in the hegemony of the anti-Soviet front the atmosphere of the speculation on the stock and commodity markets, the financial blockade against the Soviet Union, and how the imperialist powers are trying to find a solution of their growing contradictions in the direction of common action against the Soviet Union.

Particularly the new members of the Party and those who have not followed the development of our Party from its inception in September, 1919, will be interested in the article by comrade Bittelmann, "The Party Anniversary in the Light of Our Present Tasks," which analyzes the past history and stages of development of

the Party up until the present time. Four different articles take up the problems of building the revolutionary trade union movement. Joseph Zack in his article, "The Meaning of the Wage Cutting Offensive," analyzes this new offensive of the employers and the present tasks of the Party and revolutionary trade unions. An article by S. Willner takes up concretely the building of factory branches of the revolutionary trade unions and their relation to the shop nuclei of the Communist Party. Comrade Foster writes on "Dictatorial Unemployment in Strikes." On the question of unemployment held in France is printed the report of the International Conference on Unemployment held in Prague.

Of particular interest is the article "Relations of Science, Technology, and Economics under Capitalism and in the Soviet Union," by Prof. M. Rubinstein. This excellent report was submitted to the Second International Congress of History of Science and Technology, held in London from June 29 to July 3, where the Soviet delegates were not allowed to elaborate their views in the discussion.

The Thesis on the Agrarian Question passed by the Second Congress of the Communist International is also printed. This basic document which contains the fundamental directives for the agrarian work of the Party is very difficult to obtain from any other source and this along makes the December issue of The Communist, an invaluable aid to our work in every district of the Party and all parts of the country.

There is still a very limited time to send in increased orders and subscriptions to begin with the December issue. Orders should be sent through Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sts., D. New York City.

DETROIT DISTRICT L.S.N.R. PUSHES "LIBERATOR" DRIVE; BUILDS NEW GROUPS, STARTS MASS ACTIVITY

From the Detroit district of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, R. G. sends an activity report and plan of work for the "Liberator" drive, worthy of printing word for word. She writes:

"Functioning L. S. N. R. branches are now established with the following membership: three in Detroit, with 30, 25 and 20 members; two in Hamtramck with 30 and 25 members; Pontiac, 24; Highland, 13; Ecorse, 75." Although two were organized within the last month, a new branch in Flint and a fourth in Detroit are expected to be formed within the next week. "Liberator" sales, by the way, are picking up as the drive progresses. "Several newspapers are now selling the 'Liberator'." Red Builders are being approached to sell the paper, and three young boys are establishing house-to-house routes. "An excellent start which, if followed, will create a permanent basis for mass circulation in Detroit."

But money is needed to establish headquarters for the L. S. N. R., and to carry on the work of the district. Detroit gets busy. "Each group is to be taxed \$2 monthly, to hold home affairs to raise money (a wise step, involving a minimum expense) collection lists are going to be printed, money collected, organizations approached for donations."

Activity Starts in Groups. Although, according to R. G., the groups have not yet been involved in activity to any great extent, the report indicates the beginnings of mass work in the Detroit district. "A Nat Turn mass meeting was held at the Greek Workers Club," she writes. "A demonstration will be held before a White Tower restaurant in Hamtramck, which refuses to serve Negro workers. 'Liberator' mass meetings will be held by each group within the next three weeks. In January an L.S.N.R. conference will be arranged to affiliate and activate many fraternal organizations." (Rather late date, but numerous other conferences in the district prevent an earlier meeting.)

The district L. S. N. R. is alive to the necessity of TRAINING its Negro and white workers, the better to fight in the struggles against lynching, starvation, segregation, and for

Detroit Holds Liberator Sundays

(By Mail).—Great masses of Negro and white workers will be drawn into the National Hunger March on Washington, December 7th from the Detroit (Michigan) district which is planning to hold two Red Sundays to speed the campaign for 10,000 new readers of the "Liberator," weekly organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Detroit will be flooded with 1,000 copies each week. Build the "Liberator" in the forefront of the struggle for the Negro rights and against starvation, evictions, segregation and lynch law! Hold Liberator Red Sundays to organize Negro and white workers into the L. S. N. R. Order bundles (1 cent for 10 copies or more) from the Liberator, 60 E. 13th Street, New York, for unemployed demonstrations, public hearings, etc.

JAPANESE ARMY MOVES ON CHINCHOW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and Italy are reported to have joined the Japanese in an attack on the masses of Central China. The attack was begun on Thursday night with a murderous bombardment of the Chinese workers' quarters of Tientsin by the Japanese and Italians. Over 20 Chinese workers are reported killed and many scores wounded. United States, French and British troops were reported under arms in the foreign concessions. A Paris dispatch yesterday reports that the United States, France and Britain have since joined the Japanese and Italians in shooting down Chinese workers in Tientsin. The dispatch says:

"Japanese official reports in Paris today reported receipt of information from Tientsin that there were 'rumors' that American, British and French troops were engaged with the Japanese and Chinese in severe fighting there yesterday."

Yesterday's New York Post carried a Tientsin dispatch with the sub-head: "U. S., British, French Reported Joining Tientsin Clash."

Japan in Ultimatum to China. Japan has handed China an ultimatum, a Tientsin dispatch to the New York World-Telegram reports:

"Japan delivered an ultimatum to Chinese authorities today after a night of fighting in which Japanese troops bombarded Chinese rioters with artillery and swept streets with machine guns and rifles."

A Peiping dispatch reports that Chang has issued orders not to resist the Japanese attack on the Chinese masses. The dispatch says: "Marshal Chang ordered the Chinese authorities to avoid any kind of conflict."

A Tokio dispatch to the New York Evening Graphic reports the Japanese in a new offensive towards Chinchow. The dispatch says that General Hsueh-Liang is withdrawing his troops from Chinchow without offering any resistance to the Japanese invaders. This is another act of betrayal of the Chinese masses by the Kuomintang traitors, who all along have refused to lift a finger in resistance against the plot of the imperialists to complete the partition of China and crush the powerful revolutionary movement of the Chinese workers and peasants.

The special law passed by the Kuomintang hangmen against anti-Japanese agitation has completely failed of its purpose. The anger of the masses continues to grow against the imperialists and their Kuomintang lackeys. The efforts of the Kuomintang to crush the power of the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army also resulted in a smashing defeat for the Nanking armies.

Massacre Followed Demonstration. The murderous attack on the Tientsin workers followed an anti-imperialist demonstration in the Chinese workers' quarter. The Japanese, in seeking a pretext to crush this movement, resorted to their old trick of hiring Chinese gunmen to create a disturbance. The Japanese and Italians then claimed that several revolver shots had been fired into their concessions. The action of the imperialists in Tientsin is a further provocation against the Chinese masses. This action is a direct outcome of the secret decisions of the United States and the League Council in Paris. These decisions are aimed at furthering the rape of China, at destroying the Chinese Soviets, which exercise control over an area larger than France, with a population of over 60,000,000 and is the only stable government in China. The imperialists are starting another and bloodier world war in their desperate attempts to save the decaying capitalist system, at the expense of the home and colonial masses, at the expense of the Soviet Union.

It is a war of desperation directed against the struggles of the hungry Western Penna., Ohio and West Virginia miners.

"To fight successfully against the growing starvation, unity of the rank and file is the supreme necessity. Unity must come from below, from the working and unemployed miners. It must be directed against the Lewis, Bituminous, Keene, as well as the coal operators. It must include Negroes and white, Americans and foreign-born, youths and adults, men and women."

"In this crucial situation, the miners have the most urgent need for a fighting ally, a policy of unity and class struggle. The miners' reliance must be their unbreakable solidarity in struggle. The way to develop and lead such solidarity and struggle has been shown by the National Miners Union in the strike of

Canadian Masses in Campaign for Release of 8 Communists

TORONTO, Canada.—Spurring the campaign for the repeal of 98 of the Criminal Code on which basis eight Communist leaders were sentenced to heavy prison terms and the Communist Party properly ordered confiscated, the Canadian Labor Defense League has called for United Conferences of working-class organizations and a huge signature drive. All appeal against the court conviction is now in the hands of I. F. Hellmuth, K.O., a leading barrister of Ontario, the Canadian Labor Defense announced.

The latest bulletin of the Canadian Labor Defense League says: "Splendid response has come from Toronto and Montreal for the emergency Appeal Fund for the 8 convicted Communists. In less than two days the Toronto Ukrainian mass organizations raised \$500 for this purpose. Comrade Smith spent the week end in Montreal and raised over \$500."

"From other working class and liberal sources in Toronto about \$500 more will be raised within a week."

"It is very gratifying to see this immediate response, which proves the widespread indignation among workers and liberal elements."

United Front conferences in all sections of the country will take up the fight for repeal of Section 98, and to intensify the drive for the Workers' Rights and Anti-Deportation Bill for 200,000 signatures.

SLOVAK SOCIETY TO JOIN WORKERS ORDER; MEET ON

Bill Dunne Greets Convention

NEW YORK.—Thursday evening marked the opening of the Sixth National Convention of the Slovak Workers' Society and Death Benefit Society. Central Opera House was packed with workers of all nationalities and the slogan for uniting with the International Workers Order was not only accepted with enthusiasm by the thousands of workers but also by the 100 delegates who will act on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee of the Slovak Society at their convention today.

Comrade Bill Dunne in his greeting for the Communist Party pointed out the role that a United Fraternal Organization can play in helping to build the revolutionary trade unions and support the struggles of the working class in this country.

Comrade Lightner in his greetings pointed out that the Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society recognized the importance of a strong united fraternal organization and was the first organization to make such a decision some six months ago and are today already going through with the necessary organizational steps to achieve unity with the International Workers Order.

Comrade Schiffel, president of the Slovak Workers Society mainly dwelt with the inner organizational and other problems of the Slovak Workers Society. In his report he pointed out the steady growth of the organization and expressed the hope that after uniting with the International Workers Order they would grow even faster and larger than up to now and that the Slovak Workers Society will become a strong powerful section of the International Workers Order.

Workers Correspondence in the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it.

home masses, at the rising revolutionary struggles of the Negro and colonial masses, and at the Soviet Union, where white and colored races in perfect solidarity and equality are successfully building socialism.

Japan Rushing Additional Troops to Central China and Manchuria, according to the latest capitalist dispatches from Tokyo. Yesterday's New York Daily News carried the scream head:

"Japan Rushes Additional Troops To China."

Severals of Japanese airplanes, several trainloads of ammunition and several hundred plainclothesmen are reported to have arrived yesterday at Mukden.

Six large detachments of Japanese are reported to have been seen at Yingkow moving westward. Yingkow is the port of Newchang at the head of the Yellow Sea. An advance westward from it would take the Japanese along a branch of the Peiping-Mukden railroad, in which the British control the rich Kailan mines, of which Hoover was an executive some years ago.

British Double Forces in Far East. The British naval and military forces in the Far East have been doubled, according to an admission made yesterday in the British parliament by the "socialist" Ramsay MacDonald. Thirty British vessels, including troop-ships and naval craft have left for Asiatic waters during the last six weeks. MacDonald tried to explain these reinforcements with the excuse that they were sent as "replacements."

Get Daily Worker To the Strikers

Ten dollars have been donated by the steel workers of Steubenville, Ohio, to make it possible for the "Daily Worker" to be sent to their comrades, the striking miners of Kentucky, who have put up such a valiant fight for better conditions.

The steel workers of Steubenville have shown the way for the other workers all over the country to help in uniting the masses in the fight against the bosses. Strikers, especially strikers in the Kentucky coal mining section are in no position to pay for a paper every day. Yet it is vital to the success of a strike that the strikers know what is going on in their section and in the world of workers around them. The workers' paper, the Daily Worker, must pierce through the wall of lies of the boss press and reach the strikers.

Help to get the Daily Worker to the strikers. Send in donations to the Daily Worker and specify the section you wish the donation to be used for. You will in this way show your class solidarity and do a great deal to consolidate the ranks of the workers in the section in which unity is most vital.

RAIL UNION HEADS TO DISCUSS HOW TO PUT OVER CUTS

Meet in Chicago Dec. 6 to Plan Sellout

NEW YORK.—Railroad union officials representing the 21 railroad brotherhoods will meet in Chicago on December 6, with the main idea in view being to help the railroad bosses put over a 10 cent wage cut for \$1,200,000 railroad workers.

All actions of the railroads as well as statements in the capitalist press go to prove the fact that the railroad union officials will meet for the purpose of working out wage-cutting strategy. The clearest declaration of this comes from the financial editor of the New York Sun (Nov. 24) who wrote:

"On the labor side it is generally assumed in Wall Street that the union leaders recognize the necessity of reducing wages, but are, of course, facing a job to convince all the truncheon of this."

The Wall Street Journal reports that the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad managements had decided to announce wage cuts for December 1st, but on later consideration decided to wait until after December 8th when the railroad union officials end their meetings. The railroad bosses expect great help from this meeting. Other railroads have taken like steps.

other cities. Mayor Cermak of Chicago recently declared all unemployed fighting for insurance would be jailed. The Councils of the Unemployed have sent the following telegram to Mayor Murphy of Detroit:

"Ten thousand members of the Unemployed Councils in Chicago vigorously protest the police brutality against the Detroit jobless. We express our solidarity with the Detroit workers in demanding unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government. We demand: not a cent for the war department or police terror, but all funds for the unemployed. Forward to the National Hunger March and against the bosses' government represented by Murphy and Cermak."

The telegram is signed by Dave Matas, secretary of the Unemployed Council.

HARLAN MINER'S WIDOW WRITES OF HER GREAT NEED

Husband Was Slain by Company Gun Thugs

OATLIFF, Ky., Nov. 27.—When Jeff Baldwin was shot in the back and killed by Harlan County thugs while running a soup kitchen last summer, his wife and children fell back for support upon an aged father. Now, writes Mrs. Baldwin, the father has had his foot crushed in a slate fall in the mines. Except for the help of the International Labor Defense, the family would be destitute.

Lissie Baldwin's letter follows: "Dear Comrade:

"I certainly was thankful to you all for the ten dollars you sent me. I sure did need the money to get myself and the children some shoes and clothes. We sure do, thank you all for helping us, for we thought we were having a hard time, but it will be worse from now on. My father is getting old, and won't be able to work in the mines much longer. He is disabled to work now. He got his ankle crushed in a slate fall last month."

"My children are well and hearty. I hope they stay that way if it is the Lord's will."

"Anything you all want to write me about you can do so; I will always be here at Oatliiff, Ky."

"I grieved me to give up my husband, but I am thankful for one thing, for he gave up his life for a good cause. I want you all to always remember me and his little children."

—Mrs. Lissie Baldwin

Workers must help the International Labor Defense to support the families of these Kentucky class war prisoners. A hundred miners face prison terms, their families face starvation in Harlan and Bell Counties. Send money for relief and defense to the Kentucky Miners' Aid, Room 430, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Hoover Has 17 Jailed at Capitol

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

at 1 p. m. today, to arrive in St. Louis at 10 p. m. and from Column No. 4 of the National Hunger March, which proceeds then through Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling and joins Column No. 3 from Chicago at Pittsburgh.

A big demonstration of the workers and unemployed workers of this city greeted the marchers last night, and led by the Unemployed Councils, another mass demonstration this morning is sending them on their way.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—The mass demonstration to be held at the Coliseum here Saturday at 8 p. m. to send off the National Hunger Marchers and start Column 3 on its way to Washington, will also protest the police attacks in Chicago, Detroit and

CLEVELAND CITY GOVERNMENT WILL FEED, LODGE MARCHERS

Pressure by Jobless on Many City Councils to Force Them to Provide Meals and Beds for Jobless Delegates on Way to Washington

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—A victory has been gained by the Unemployed Councils of Cleveland in the preparations for the National Hunger March. A committee of the unemployed workers has forced the city officials to make the following arrangements for the housing and feeding of the Hunger Marchers as they enter Cleveland:

The Public Exhibition Hall for sleeping and eating; cot, chair, two blankets and a pillow for each of the 130 delegates; separate toilets for men and women (six large ones); shower bath, also pails to wash their feet; space for parking the trucks of the Hunger Marchers; hot supper and breakfast; public address systems for the meetings.

The city officials agreed that there would be no interference from the guards, that the Hunger Marchers were to maintain their own discipline and that the building is not to be locked so that the Marchers can come and go whenever they want to.

Hostile City Commission. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 27.—The city commission has refused the use of the streets to the Hunger

FIGHT FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MARCH FOR RELIEF TODAY, DETROIT

Demonstration of Protest Against Murphy's Police Attack on Unemployed; Steubenville Jobless Committee Place Their Demands

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—The immediate answer to the tear gassing and smashing of the unemployed demonstration yesterday at city hall, will be a mass demonstration of women and children Saturday morning, at 10 a. m., at Grand Circus Park. The wives and children of the men who were charged by the police, gassed and clubbed yesterday, will carry on the demand for immediate winter relief, for free hot lunches, shoes, and clothing for children at the public schools, and will denounce the police terror of Mayor Murphy. Speakers will expose Murphy's double tactics; on the one hand he puts out most complicated and most useless fake relief schemes, which include a forced labor angle. Then along with this goes the most ruthless and brutal police assault on any movement of the unemployed to protest the fake relief stunts and to demand real relief.

Workers of Detroit are called to defend the children's demonstration Saturday. They are urged to rally for a struggle for the right to meet and to demand relief!

NEW YORK.—Further details on the police attack at the Detroit city hall yesterday show that there were, by capitalist newspaper admissions, at least 2,000 demonstrating and an unknown number of onlookers as well.

According to the capitalist press, the fighting started when 150 police attempted to disperse the great crowd gathered in Grand Circus Park. The police were carrying out the Police Commissioner Watkins' order that the jobless could not assemble there. Mayor Murphy has endorsed the attack by the police while at the same time claiming "Communists started the fighting." Even the capitalist press stories show the contrary.

In the face of this attack, the crowd did fight back, successfully, and not only held its ground but raised a cry, "On to the City Hall," and surged up the street. Police opposition was brushed aside and the demonstration reached the city hall, with more forces than it had in the Park.

They threw dozens of tear gas bombs into the mass of men, women and children, and some of these were promptly hurled back at the police.

This, the capitalist press makes the occasion for an enormous headline: "Red Mob Gasses Police." Automobiles and mounted police, and foot police wielding clubs smashed into the crowd, and finally broke it up. There were 30 arrested, all of whom were later released at the orders of Mayor Murphy, who stated that "prosecutions will be made later."

One policeman broke the bones of his hand, slugging an unemployed worker. Many of the demonstrators were so severely hit and bruised that they had to have hospital treatment.

The regularly elected committee of the unemployed mass meeting, which was to present the demands to Murphy, was not allowed to enter the city hall, although they walked up to the cordon of police around the city hall and requested permission to enter.

The demands which they were instructed by the mass meeting to hand to Mayor Murphy, were:

1. Food and housing for 150 National Hunger Marchers on their way to Washington.

One Commissioner told Joe Dallet of the Metal Workers Industrial League, that if he "had his way Dallet would spend the rest of his life in a dark cell." Dallet has just been released from jail, where he was sent on a previous charge, two days ago after the mass demonstration at the court house.

The delegation to the Commissioners included five steel workers, one a Negro, and five, miners, two of them youths.

Sunday there will be mass conferences at Steubenville, and Bridgeport, to broaden the campaign and elect representatives to go on the National Hunger March.

For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the District Secretaries of the Branches.

This remarkable novel is a smashing blow against world imperialism. In a popular, direct language, it flashes a powerful light upon capitalist America, exposes bourgeois ideology. It is a dagger into the treacherous heart of the Second International. But above all one of the mightiest weapons in the defense of the Soviet Union.

THE ROAD

A ROMANCE OF THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION
By GEORGE MARLEN (Spiro)
Author of PARIS ON THE BARRICADES
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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the District Secretaries of the Branches.

DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE OPENS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the "liberal" and "socialist" capitalist press and the frankly chauvinist poison of the reactionary press. A day to day reading of the Daily BINDS THE WORKER'S CONTACT WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLES.

Subscriptions build a solid foundation, in the shops, in the mines, in the factories, against the onslaughts of the bosses. TURN THE CASUAL READERS INTO STEADY READERS

Continue your valiant struggles to spread the Daily Worker through street sales and through house to house canvassing. Turn every sale into a subscription. Turn the casual reader into a subscriber.

The worker who borrows your Daily Worker should be turned into a subscriber. The worker who buys his Daily from you on the street should be turned into a subscriber. All Daily Worker agents should carry subscription blanks and ask every chance customer to fill out one.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE COMBINES ALL DRIVES

The Daily Worker subscription drive reinforces all other Party activities. In one plant alone, a worker secured over 150 subscriptions in the process of building up a shop nucleus. Such results can be obtained all over the country if comrades engaged in Party work remember that all activities can be tied up with the Daily Worker subscription campaign.

BUILD A PERMANENT SIX-PAGE DAILY WORKER

In the mines of Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, in the textile mills of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island, on the docks of big American seaports, the mass struggle of workers against wage cuts is spreading. We must have at least six pages of vital news is not to be choked off.

FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Five thousand new subscriptions are needed before we can have a six-page Daily. They will surely be attained if the campaign is pushed with vigor. They will be surpassed if the campaign is pushed through with enthusiasm.

This subscription drive will make it easier to spread the Daily in the future. The success of this drive will build a permanent six-page paper. A united, concentrated effort now, and the path ahead will be smoother.

Comrades, a few more ounces of energy, a little bit more work. The future of the Daily Worker depends upon what you do in the next few weeks.

West Va. Mine Wages Lower Than in 1893; Prepare for Struggle

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

part-time employment must suffice for the entire week so that the average available for bread and for clothing, school books and other necessary items is between 30 and 60 cents a day. Even those in the lowest depressed group who work six days a week have no more than 70 to 80 cents a day for food and clothing. Net earnings mean that deductions have been made by the company for house rent, blasting powder, lights, union dues and assessments—where there is a union—safety lamps, and service of a doctor."

Barefooted Children. "There is a great dearth of warm clothing and underwear. As in other coal fields children go barefoot and remain home from school for lack of shoes and proper clothing. Many

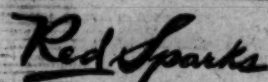
lack school books.

"It is better to starve little than to starve working, said a young man, head of a family of seven, who is so deeply in debt to the company that he is merely permitted an allowance of a dollar a day, of which 40 cents goes for blasting powder. He works four or five days a week."

The Call for the United Front. What was issued from P. O. Box 15, Purslowe, W. Va. says the purpose of the meet to be:

"In this crucial situation, the miners have the most urgent need for a fighting ally, a policy of unity and class struggle. The miners' reliance must be their unbreakable solidarity in struggle. The way to develop and lead such solidarity and struggle has been shown by the National Miners Union in the strike of

Review of the General Line and Activities of the Party in Unemployment Work



By JORGE

Resolution of Central Committee of Communist Party U.S.A.

THE Central Committee declares that, in spite of certain success in consolidating its influence among the unemployed, the Party has so far lagged dangerously behind in the task of organizing a widespread movement of the unemployed. The fact that during more than two years of mass unemployment the Party has not organized more than 20,000 unemployed workers, is the most outstanding illustration of this fact.

If we do not exert all our forces to overcome this dangerous weakness in our work, the Communist Party of the United States of America, in the third winter of the crisis, with more than 10,000,000 fully unemployed, will not be in a position to carry out its revolutionary task of organizing millions of unemployed into a mighty militant movement.

At a time when the faith of millions of American workers in the capitalist system has had a mighty blow and is steadily on the wane, and when the militancy of the masses is increasing rapidly, this task can be carried out if we concentrate all our efforts on it. No phase of the workers' struggle (against wage-cuts, against layoffs, against deportations, etc.) can be successfully waged unless the Party is able to rally the MILLIONS of unemployed under its leadership in the struggle for unemployment insurance and for immediate relief and bring about a COMMON FIGHTING FRONT of all workers, employed and unemployed, Negro and foreign-born, women and youth, for the broadest organization of strike struggles, the unemployed into support of strike struggles, the employed into demonstrations for insurance, etc.

The Party must immediately make a careful study of the resolution of the PRAGUE CONFERENCE (Improrcor Nov. 49 and 50), on the unemployment question, and the tasks set forth in this resolution must be carried out in accordance with American conditions. The Central Committee points out the chief weaknesses and the main tasks in the organization of the unemployed at the present time:

1. The present practice of carelessly and continuously reformulating slogans without any political need or justification should be discontinued for such reformulation can only confuse the workers. The following main slogans are adopted as the basis for a concentrated and intensified National campaign in which these slogans are to be kept continuously before the workers:

(a) The Central Unifying Slogan should be: Immediate unemployment insurance at Full Wages, to be paid by the employers and the government to all workers; this insurance to be administered through organs elected by the workers themselves.

(b) The Main National Slogan, to be used as a group, and with the unemployment insurance slogan, should be:

1. Instead of Hoover's charity proposals, immediate federal and state emergency appropriations to provide adequate relief to every unemployed worker and his family.

2. Immediate undertaking of extensive public works, particularly new houses, schools, hospitals, etc., in the working-class neighborhoods; such work to be paid for at trade union wages.

3. No evictions of the unemployed; free rent, gas, light, water, etc., to all unemployed workers; reduced rates and rents for part-time workers.

4. Transform the huge wheat and cotton stocks held by the Farm Board into bread and clothing for immediate free distribution among the unemployed.

5. The seven-hour day, without wage reductions, and six hours for minors and young workers.

6. Payment of Full Wages to all part-time and "stagger plan" workers by the employers.

7. Prohibition of all forced labor or coercion of any kind in connection with insurance or relief for the unemployed.

(c) In connection with these slogans, and as a means of developing the struggle for Negro rights and against the persecution of the foreign born, the following slogan should be used:

No discrimination against Negro or foreign-born workers in the payment of relief or insurance, or in giving out jobs; no victimization of workers participating in the unemployed struggles!

These slogans should be continuously popularized in the Party and trade union press, in millions of leaflets, in pamphlets, resolutions and petitions, at mass meetings, etc., in an effort to reach the millions of unemployed workers, convincingly winning them for these demands. By constantly contrasting these slogans with the proposals of the bourgeoisie and reformists, they can become a most powerful instrument both for exposing bourgeois and reformist demagoguery and for drawing the broad masses of unemployed workers into organized mass struggle under revolutionary leadership.

The Party must incessantly compare the wealth of the rich with the poverty of the unemployed: "IN THE RICHEST LAND ON EARTH THERE IS THE GREATEST POVERTY AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED." We must denounce the policy of the American government and the American capitalists by pointing to the EXAMPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION. We must carry on a widespread CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DISMISSAL OF WORKERS and we must overcome the conception of dismissals and unemployment as something to be accepted as a "law of nature."

The demand for unemployment insurance must be put forward not merely as a propaganda slogan, as has been the case until now, especially in the "Fight Against Hunger" program (Daily Worker, 29-8-31), but as one of the Central Slogans of Action. The struggle for social insurance, and especially unemployment insurance at the present time, has the greatest revolutionary significance and all tendencies to push it into the background should be decisively combated.

The resolution of the Central Committee on the Unemployment work covers the general line of policy and general organizational activities. It covers the Unemployment work in connection with the National Hunger March about which a special resolution will be published at a later date.

The resolution must be carefully studied by all Party organizations and by every Party member.

SECRETARIAT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P.U.S.A.

In the marches and demonstrations to take place on the opening of Congress, Dec. 7, this demand for unemployment insurance at Full Wages at the expense of the employers and the government and to be administered by the workers should receive the chief emphasis as the most effective instrument for exposing the charity proposals of the bourgeoisie and the fake insurance proposals of the reformists and "progressives."

In addition to the main slogans enumerated above, it is necessary to raise local demands in the various localities, before state legislatures, etc. These local demands should be carefully worked out to conform to the needs of the unemployed workers in the given locality and they should be capable of rallying the masses for struggle. They should be for specific public works in the workers' neighborhoods, for definite appropriations for local relief, for more adequate housing, food, etc., for the unemployed, against cutting off the workers from the local welfare budget (Detroit), against the widespread graft in the administration of relief, (Pittsburgh, Philadelphia), etc. Such local demands, however, should in no case be used as a substitute for the main demands enumerated above; on the contrary, through a sustained struggle for these local demands, widely popularizing every victory gained, no matter how small, the workers must be made to see the possibility of winning the broader national demands, especially insurance, by continued mass struggle. The unmasking of the bourgeoisie and reform-

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ists and the systematic exposure of their proposals has been one of the weakest phases of the unemployed work. All tendencies to underestimate the demoralizing influence of their continuous propaganda among the unemployed must be decisively combated. There must be the closest following of the bourgeois and reformist press and all the speeches, statements and proposals of the leading bourgeois, A. F. of L. and socialist spokesmen must be clearly and convincingly exposed—not merely denounced. The objective must be, using our partial demands as the basis, to expose capitalism as such, and to win the workers for the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system. Polemical articles, leaflets and pamphlets must be the chief method in conducting this fight. Leading spokesmen of the bourgeois and reformist parties (La Follette, Thomas, Muskie, Green, etc.) must be challenged to defend their proposals before great mass meetings of workers. At all meetings organized by the reformists, leaflets should be distributed exposing their position and Party comrades should endeavor to get the floor to put forward our demands.

2. The Party, notwithstanding the directive given by the E. C. C. I., has given entirely insufficient attention to the development of effective methods of struggle against Hoover's charity relief system which is the chief bourgeois instrument for demoralizing the workers, for dampening their militancy and for defeating the struggle for unemployment insurance. The Party should not create the impression that it calls upon the distressed workers to refuse benefits even of entirely inadequate charity relief, but as against this starvation it is necessary to energetically put forward the demand for unemployment insurance. To make this counterproposal of insurance to charity clear to the workers, the Party must, by means of concrete facts actually expose the complete insufficiency of charity (using the numerous recent statements of the charity organizations), the rotten food and the methods of raising funds (threat of discharge if the workers refuse to give). Unemployed committees and councils must fight for control over the income and expenditure of the charity organizations and for control in the preparation and distribution of food, clothing, soup, etc., by representatives of the unemployed.

During drives for charity funds the Unemployed Councils should call upon the workers to contribute what they are able to give to the Unemployed Councils which should set up a fund fighting for Unemployment Insurance and for the other demands of the Unemployed Councils.

3. Forms of struggle should be devised which have the possibility of involving the millions of unemployed workers in common and sustained struggle with the employed workers for their joint demands (refusal of employed workers to leave the factories at time of mass dismissals

with supporting demonstrations of the unemployed outside the factory, marches of unemployed workers to factories where wage-cuts are posted, assuring the employed workers of their support and calling on them to strike, preparation of actions in support of the unemployed, etc.).

Demonstrations and hunger marches, in most cases inadequately prepared, have not been followed up. In Detroit, for example, when 25,000 workers were cut off the Welfare Budget, only one demonstration was held, and no other method was utilized to arouse the masses for further struggle against the action of the City Council and for the unemployed demands. Mass meetings (before factories, employment offices, bread lines, in the neighborhoods, and even large meetings) should be extensively used at which resolutions exposing the inadequacy of bourgeois relief measures and endorsing our demands should be adopted, deputations elected to present demands to city bodies, etc., with further meetings to receive the report of the deputation, etc. Such mass meetings should especially be used to prepare and supplement demonstrations, and to continue the struggle after demonstrations.

The petition campaign for the Party's Unemployment Insurance Bill should be revived and widely used as a means of getting wider contacts and influence, especially now with the approach of local and national elections. The Party should also take immediate steps to make use of the initiative and referendum laws of the various states as a further means of bringing the struggle for unemployment insurance before greater masses of workers.

The investigations and wide publicity to individual cases of suffering and hunger, using such investigations to expose the charity system and the inadequacy of local relief, emphasized in the directives of the E. C. C. I., should be taken up with great energy.

With regard to the spontaneous bread riots, raids, etc., which will inevitably develop during the coming winter, the Party must have a clearly defined attitude avoiding the "Leftist" mistakes of last winter. When these events occur the Party must unconditionally support the right of the workers to take food, clothing, etc., but at the same time must put forward that the fight for bread and clothes makes necessary broad well-organized mass actions on the basis of the demands of the unemployed councils. In cases where there are LARGE MASSES of workers determined to fight for bread, the Party must unhesitatingly lead them in the struggle.

By the development of the most flexible and varied methods of struggle growing out of the experiences of the unemployed movement, the Party must prepare and carry through even larger mass demonstrations. These must be more thoroughly prepared in every sense than in the past, when they tended to be either enlarged street meetings or demonstrations, which lost much of their effectiveness due to the ease with which they were dispersed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OPERATION

By A. REVNER.

A number of countries the workers have succeeded through their organized strength to wrest from their masters a measure of protection against unemployment. This protection, as inadequate as it mostly is, is far superior to anything the unemployed could expect to get from charity.

Compulsory Unemployment Insurance is at present in existence in the following countries and embraces the following number of workers: Germany, 18,200,000 workers; England, 12,084,000; Italy, 2,600,000; Austria, 1,300,000; Poland, 1,623,000; Bulgaria, 200,000; Ireland, 200,000.

In the course of the last ten years the unemployment insurance fund in England paid out \$2,311,000,000 as benefits and expenses.

In Germany there was paid out in unemployment insurance the sum of almost \$1,500,000,000 in 1927-31 period.

The most generous and most successful charity drivers could never provide these vast sums, which in themselves are still insufficient to completely secure the workers against want. However, the situation would have been a thousand times worse without the existence of these funds.

In addition to these forms of compulsory insurance there are the voluntary schemes of unemployment insurance maintained in the following countries: France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Denmark, Finland and Norway.

Where compulsory insurance is in existence the contributions to the fund are usually made by employed, employee and the state. Where the voluntary system is in force a larger burden is put on the shoulders of the worker, the employer makes no contribution and the state contributes a small measure to this fund.

The average benefit paid to an unemployed worker in Germany is about \$14 a month. In England it is according to the new reduced rate as follows:

For men between the ages of 21 and 65, \$3 a week; for women of the same age \$4.43; for boys from 18 to 21, \$3.12; for girls from 18 to 21, \$2.68. For an adult dependent an additional \$2 a week is paid, and for a child, \$60. For a workers family of four the average payment would be \$7 a week. It is a very small sum, but compared with the paltry sum paid by charity in the United States it is indeed a considerable amount. At this rate the vast army of unemployed in America should be getting something like \$350,000,000 a month in unemployment relief. Under present conditions that much in an entire year.

The State of New York has appropriated \$20,000,000 for unemployment relief. The City of New York, \$15,000,000. The charity drives may bring an additional \$15,000,000. Even that total amount should be doubled. The fund of \$100,000,000 thus created would not provide for the \$350,000,000 families in New York State effected by unemployment even a quarter of what an equivalent number of unemployed is receiving in England.

However, one is to bear in mind that workers under the existing conditions of radical corruption and machine rule it is one thing to vote funds for relief and it is altogether a different story as to who will get the benefits of these funds.

The recent revelations of the Seabury investigation as to disposal of the funds in the City of New York where families with weekly in-

comes of \$100 and more were the recipients of "relief," where the unemployed drove up in costly automobiles to receive their dole, is a story worth knowing.

It is therefore imperative that the workers should fight for immediate, adequate relief for the unemployed and for a system of unemployment insurance at the expense of the state and industries with the provision that this insurance be paid for the entire period of unemployment, that it be equal to the regular earning of the workers and it be administered by committees of unemployed and employed workers.

There arises in the mind of some workers the doubt as to the feasibility of such a plan on the one hand and as to the advisability of fighting for such demands on the other hand.

As to the first doubt which centers around the question of the impossibility of raising the enormous funds that such insurance plan would require, it is sufficient to point to the fact that billions are being spent for purposes of war, that large fortunes are very slightly taxed, that large incomes should pay a sharply graduated tax.

As to the second doubt, which centers itself with the question whether a sufficient fund of unemployment insurance would not tend to weaken the class consciousness of the worker, it may be replied that in the same line of reasoning it should be feared that the struggle of the workers for higher pay and against wage cuts would tend to weaken the militant spirit of the workers. To the contrary, whereas the docility and degradation reduce the workers to the position of an obedient slave, it is in the struggle for the improvement of his conditions that he gains vigor and determination to fight for his complete emancipation.

Where the worker is "granted reforms" by the grace of the employer, where he is the beneficiary of all those schemes of social patronage he is weakened, demoralized, and poisoned by these benefits. However, where he wrests from the masters his improvements of his condition by fighting for his demands he is hardened with the struggle and is becoming all the more determined to fight against the whole system of exploitation.

This probably explains why the union bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor is so strenuously opposing the introduction of unemployment insurance. To those social fascists who are less advantageous to deal with a worker much less self-reliant, much less militant, much less secure, much less certain of his rights, and privileges.

For the safety of the dependents of the worker, for the security of the worker himself, for the sake of the army of unemployed that are doomed to permanent idleness for no fault of their own there must be inaugurated a system of unemployment insurance as it was done in many capitalist countries only a more adequate and differently administered one.

The fight for unemployment insurance is to become of first importance for every workers' organization and for every individual worker.

Join the Unemployed Councils and Build Block Committees in Your Neighborhoods

The Party Training School in Detroit

By R. BAKER.

THE potentiality of the Regional Training School in Detroit, now being prepared by the Central Committee, can best be seen by a brief glance at the Training School, now being completed in Detroit.

Subjects and Methods:

The subjects studied at the school are based on the outlines and experiences of the National Training School and are so arranged as to be of immediate practical value to the comrades in their day to day work. There are three main subjects: Fundamentals of Communism, Structure and Work of the Party, Trade Union and Unemployment Problems. Each of the three main subjects is subdivided into topics, dealing with some specific phase of the subject. Each of the subjects combines theoretical work with every day practical problems. Supplementing the three main subjects are a series of from four to six lectures which round out the course, and give comrades a general background. The lectures are so adjusted as to fit in with the practical tasks dealt with in the classes. For example, the lecture on the Negro question precedes the study of forms and methods of work among the Negro masses.

The entire school is run on the self study principle.

For each topic there is an outline which states the problem, indicates the reading material, which is based on the amount of time at the disposal of the students, and gives the Control Questions to guide the students in reading and discussion.

The students are divided into study groups of 5 each, and the time of study groups is so arranged that a two hour study group takes place just prior to each Conference of the student body at which reports are made, and a general discussion takes place under the guidance of an instructor who is directly in charge of the particular work with which the topic deals.

The study groups are given assignments and tasks that correspond with the problems they will be faced with in the cities, mass organizations and mass activities. In dealing with strike strategy one group is charged with developing a plan for the District Committee of the Party in a given situation, another group is assigned relief work as their task, etc.

With each new development in the District, the problems in the school are connected. The particular difficult problems of given sections are made by subjects of study. Each important campaign, such as Hunger March, War Danger, are treated as practical tasks by assigning study groups as committees to prepare plans for given activities or phases of work, and by assigning students as unit organizers or other responsible functionaries so that the class as well as the study group actually becomes a committee that deals with a real concrete problem.

Inner School Life.

The location of the school is such that the students can work more intensively and more effectively because they are together 24 hours a day. Regular hours of study, rest, sleep, exercise and recreation build up the health and the morale of the students simultaneously. The enthusiastic support of the school by the Party, Unemployed Councils, mass organizations and sympathizers has made it possible to conduct the school at a very low cost largely due to considerable donations of foodstuffs.

The six weeks Regional Training School will

Joint Manifesto of the Communist Parties of China and Japan

AGAINST THE ARMED OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA BY JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

Workers and Peasants of China and Japan!

Japanese imperialism is the common enemy of the workers and peasants of China and Japan. The Japanese imperialists not only exploit and oppress the Japanese workers and peasants, but also exploit and oppress the Chinese workers and peasants.

The present armed occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism is a direct action to turn Manchuria into a corporate Japanese colony. This is to further exploit the Chinese and Japanese masses and to further attack the Soviet Union, which is successfully building up socialism. The workers and peasants of China and Japan determinedly fight against this outrageous action of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang has facilitated imperialist aggressions, has capitulated to imperialism and has united with the imperialists to oppress, exploit and murder the Chinese masses. In order to overthrow imperialism the Chinese workers and peasants must also overthrow the Kuomintang.

The workers and peasants of China and Japan firmly believe that only through their united struggle against Japanese and world imperialism and the Kuomintang, through the establishment of their own governments, the Soviet governments of the workers and peasants, with their own army forces, the red armies, can there be final liberation for the toiling masses.

The workers and peasants of China and Japan, therefore, must at the utmost determination defend the Soviet Union, the Fatherland of the international working class, to struggle against imperialism and its lackey, the Kuomintang, to support the heroic Chinese Army and the Chinese Soviets which are really struggling for the liberation of the Chinese masses!

Workers and peasants of China and Japan! Among ourselves, there is not any racial grudge and prejudice. We have our common enemy and therefore we are marching towards the same direction. We must fight energetically against any propaganda of race prejudice and patriotism to break the international unity of the oppressed masses. This propaganda is a trick to fool the masses of one nation to murder their toiling brothers of another nation for the interest of the ruling class!

Workers and peasants of China and Japan, Unite! We must fight determinedly under the following slogans:

Struggle against the armed occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism!

The immediate withdrawal of the Japanese army, navy and air forces of all imperialists from

be conducted even more effectively due to lessons drawn from the first school, and direct leadership of the Central Committee.

Following the Regional School, another District School will be held. Sympathizers and friends of the movement can do a great deal to support the school by bringing donations of food-stuffs to 2419 Grand River Avenue, Detroit.

China!

Down with all Imperialism!
Confiscate all imperialist properties in China!
Support the Workers' and Peasants' Revolution in Japan!

Defend the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army!
Defend the Soviet Union!

Down with the Kuomintang, the tool of imperialism!

Fight the false propaganda of nationalism and patriotism!

The toiling masses of China and Japan, Unite!
Long live the World Revolution!

Central Committee, Communist Party, China.
Central Committee, Communist Party, Japan.
(September, 1931).

Flood the Line of the Hunger March With Literature

With Literature

FLOOD the line of the Hunger March with literature. Recently we had a statement on this. We don't want to repeat the statement again. We only want you comrades to remember: Masses will march in the hunger march. More masses will join the march. Get our literature to these militant workers and farmers. FLOOD THE LINE OF THE HUNGER MARCH WITH LITERATURE.

The following literature should be brought to the foreground:

Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance . . . 02

Secret Hoover-Laval War Pact, by Earl Browder . . . 01

Fight Against Hunger, Statement of the Communist Party to the Fish Committee . . . 05

Social Insurance, by Grace M. Burnham . . . 10

American Working Women and the Class Struggle . . . 05

Youth in Industry, by Grace Hutchins . . . 10

Race Hatred at Work by B. D. Amis . . . 05

Communist Call to the Telling Farmers . . . 03

Revolutionary Struggle Against War, by Alex Bittelmann . . . 05

Anti-Soviet Lies and the Five Year Plan, by Max Bedacht . . . 10

Orders should be sent in immediately to the Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 144, Station D, New York City.

Agit-Prop Department, Central Committee.

COLLECT FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH!

VOLUNTEER AS A COLLECTOR IN THE TAG DAYS.

MANY CITIES HOLD TAG DAYS THIS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Statisticians

We suppose you have heard the old crack about there being three kinds of liars; plain liars, damned liars and statisticians.

Well, if you have any doubt about the current validity of that remark, just pipe the following letter, written on the letterhead of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., dated November 16, 1931:

"Dear Mr. F. . . . In 1929 there were six deaths from starvation in the registration area of the United States, and in 1928 there were eighteen. This registration area in these two years included 94.7 and 95.6 per cent of the total population. Very truly yours, M. D. Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics."

You see what is to be gotten of these "statisticians." A worker, a thousand workers, may starve to death for lack of food. But since death is accompanied by stoppage of the heart, they are put down as having died "from heart disease."

Incidentally, the comrade who sent us this, has been hot-footing it all around to find "statisticians," as though he expected seriously to find capitalism indicting itself. And what's worse, he seems to be overwhelmed at every occasion some school teacher (he is a student) makes some idiotic apology for capitalism and its starvation of the toiling masses. The facts of life mean little beside what "my teacher says."

For example, after we wrote him once about starvation deaths being covered up by statisticians as due to some other disease, he comes back this way:

"You said pellagra is caused by lack of proper food. My economics teacher denied it, and stated that people are afflicted by it no matter what the physical condition might be. The encyclopedia states that there are about six theories concerning the subject; the last of which is the starvation theory. Have you any further information?"

Now we are the last person in the world to discourage research, but if you are so dead on trusting to statisticians and teachers as this comrade, we advise you to quit school and go get a job (or try to). In a textile mill in Georgia or a steel mill in Alabama and get some common sense knocked into your brain. And please recall that there are capitalist "scientists" who can "prove" that economic crises are "caused by sun spots."

May a Negro Laugh

From a comrade of New York we get the following enlightening account of how capitalist authorities try to discriminate against Negroes even in the most simple rights. He says in part:

"I ask you, may a Negro laugh? As you know, the revolutionary upsurge is expressing itself daily in the form of spontaneous street gatherings of groups of workers who talk over their conditions. And I have noticed strike sentiment growing in the underwear manufacturing district of New York east of 57th Avenue from Madison Square up to about 32nd Street."

"Walking along this section, I noticed a stick harassing a group of workers. 'Move on! Keep moving!' When the workers merely moved along leisurely, he got red in the face and started threatening them."

The cop looked so silly that the workers began to giggle as soon as he started away. Then, when he turned around and approached a Negro worker in the group, he grabbed him and demanded: "What are you laughing at?"

"For a moment the Negro looked scared. But seeing the solidarity of the other workers, he militantly fired back: 'What's the matter, can't I laugh? The others are laughing. Why can't I?'"

"The cop saw that the crowd was getting the best of it. There was no chance to pull in a weapon, so he left it. The workers having a real good laugh this time."

We only wish to comment on this, that the other workers should have had something to say at this outrageous attack on the right of their Negro fellow worker. The defense of the Negro should NOT be left to the Negro alone. White workers should take the initiative.

Another Spike

"Dear Jorge," writes C. W. of New York, "here's another spike!"

"The accurate" N. Y. Times wrote on its editorial page of Nov. 11 that the Dnieperstroil hydro-electric works will generate only 180,000 horse power. Then it pointed to the Osage dam's 350,000 horse power as being one and a half times larger. From this followed the moral, Accep style, that the capitalist system is superior to the Soviet.

"Some cock-eyed capitalist editor must have conveniently seen the 'one' in front of the '37,' because it happens that Dnieperstroil will generate 810,000 (eight hundred and ten thousand) horse power instead of 180,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand), as the Times liar put it!"

"Besides, if it takes long to decide how to run Osage as it does Muscle Shoals, the gratters here won't get much out of it until the third Five Year Plan is well under way."

"By the way, have you seen any correction of the Times' figures in that honest paper? I haven't. Maybe a correction isn't fit to